

Polls show big majority back Shamir government's policy of restraint in face of Scud attacks

Israelis hold their fire after allied appeal

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL decided yesterday to hold its fire against Iraq, in spite of the third missile attack that left three dead and 96 injured in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night.

The decision was made at an emergency session of the Israeli war cabinet, after both Britain and the United States had appealed to the country not to retaliate. But officials said Israel's patience had its limits.

President Bush telephoned the prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, after Tuesday's attack to express his outrage at the "unprovoked aggression", to extend his sympathy over the numerous casualties, and to thank Mr Shamir for Israel's continued restraint.

Opinion polls yesterday suggested that an overwhelming majority of Israelis, in spite of their anger, were behind the government's policy of not retaliating against Iraq. But there was widespread disappointment about the failure of the American Patriot defence system to prevent the Scud missile devastating a densely-populated district of Tel Aviv. A Patriot

Analysis: Saddam's chemical warfare potential	2
Fighting: reports from the front	3
World reaction: Israelis bide their time	4
Economy: Germany's response	5
Home front: Iraqi students deported	7
Bernard Levin: Mozart and the war	14
Leading article: sharing the burden	15
Double duty: the conflict for doctors	19

ports suggest that one aspect of their talks confirms the need for Israel to have allied aircraft identification codes. Archie Hamilton, the British armed forces minister, said it would be a propaganda victory for Saddam Hussein and an embarrassment for the allies if Israel threw its forces into the war.

However, the Israeli press was yesterday unanimous in suggesting that if its air force was likely to be more successful than the allies in removing the missile threat, it should launch an operation, in co-ordination with America and its allies.

The newspaper *Ma'ariv* said Tuesday's attack had caused more damage and wounded more people than the previous barrages. This focused attention on the central question: "Is Israel capable, one way or another, of doing better than the United States, which has launched thousands of sorties over western Iraq? Do we have methods more likely to eliminate the enemy? If so, practical discussions with the United States concerning an Israeli response to destroy the threat will have to begin."

General Shlomo Gazit, former head of Israeli military intelligence, said Israel and its armed forces were like a "wound spring". They knew with certainty the enemy's military doctrines, areas of combat and fighting methods, whereas the American armed forces were a "clumsy and heavy machine" which was less familiar with the terrain and circumstances of the Middle East.

The newspaper *Hadashot* said the Shamir government was "at the most important crossroads the state of Israel has ever faced". It had to choose between eliminating the threat of the missiles and the need not to interfere with the continuing destruction by the allies of Iraq's military infrastructure.

The German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, yesterday promised an immediate \$25 million of humanitarian aid to Israel and said he was sending his foreign minister there in a show of solidarity.



Brigadier Christopher Hammerbeck, of the 4th Armoured Brigade, briefing his commanders before a battle exercise in Saudi Arabia yesterday

Cloud clears to reveal effects of bombing

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE first real evidence of extensive damage to Iraq's military infrastructure after seven days of allied air bombardment was disclosed yesterday as the cloud over the Gulf lifted.

Two chemical weapons facilities have been severely damaged, a quarter of Saddam Hussein's weapons storage sites have been hit, most of the main airfields have been damaged, and most important command and control and communications headquarters have "suffered some damage".

Roads, bridges, railways and supply lines have also been hit, and half of Iraq's oil refinery plants have been damaged, according to British sources yesterday.

Aerial and satellite photographs have shown that in spite of some disappointments, the air campaign has

been gradually "degrading" Saddam's military capability. However, only 21 Iraqi aircraft have been destroyed, four of them on the ground. Previous estimates had put the figure at more than thirty, but assessors believe that these included dummies.

Major-General Alex Harley, assistant chief of the defence staff (overseas), said yesterday: "The air campaign rolls forward inexorably. The accumulative effect is steadily eroding Iraq's military capability and its infrastructure."

The skies over Kuwait and Iraq were "largely free for the allies". The proof that the precision bombing has severely damaged Iraq's communications centres is particularly satisfying for allied commanders.

General Harley said that several were discovered on Tuesday. The allied bombing missions continued yesterday, taking the total number of sorties since the start of the war over 12,000. The Iranian news agency reported a big raid for the second successive day on the port of Basra and an air attack on the oil town of Faw. French, Italian and Jaguar all attacked Iraqi positions and Qatari and Kuwaiti aircraft were also used in raids.

American soldiers engaged enemy soldiers for the first time when an Iraqi patrol crossed the Kuwaiti border. Six Iraqis were taken prisoner in the skirmish.

Baghdad announced that two civilians had captured a British *Tornado* pilot and handed him to the authorities. He was named as Robert Stewart, and the Ministry of Defence confirmed last night that a pilot of that name had been reported missing after his aircraft was lost on Saturday. Iraq also said that it had moved a number of captured American airmen to strategic sites.

The British government has set up a monitoring service to gather evidence of Iraqi violations of the Geneva convention, after the appearance on Baghdad television of two British airmen. Legal sources at the defence ministry said that if there was sufficient evidence against Saddam or any of his commanders of "grave" breaches of the 1949 convention, they could be arrested under a royal warrant and put on trial in a British military court which would have the power to impose the death sentence.

In the case of the two airmen, Iraq is seen as having breached the convention on three counts: by holding prisoners of war up to public ridicule; by the use of coercion, and by threatening to put POWs at strategic and economic sites which could be targeted by allied bombers.

Americans sink armed hovercraft

From JAMIE DETTMER ON BOARD HMS LONDON

AMERICAN carrier-borne strike aircraft yesterday attacked and badly damaged an Iraqi tanker, the al-Mutanabbi, acting as a support vessel for armed hovercraft. The attack on the tanker, which was also armed with anti-aircraft guns, came only hours after an Iraqi fast patrol boat (FPB) was disabled by American A6 intruder jets.

A naval spokesman said there were three hovercraft on the tanker's deck. It is believed two were immediately sunk but that the third at first evaded the strike aircraft by hiding under an oil rig. It was sunk three hours later by A6s, two-seater jets that specialise in low-level sorties.

According to an ITN report, the tanker was thought to have been used by the Iraqi military to monitor the approach of allied aircraft after the destruction of its land-based radar systems. Four or five

Iraqi FPBs have been engaged and either sunk or disabled in the last few days. A minesweeper has also been sunk, or in naval jargon, "splashed". Allied search-and-destroy air missions have been continuing for several days in the northwestern Gulf. Lynx helicopters from the British destroyers Cardiff and Gloucester have been involved in the hunt for Iraqi FPBs.

"The Lynxes are working in co-operation with the Americans on search-and-destroy missions in the northern Gulf," Captain Philip Wilcox, commanding officer of the Gloucester, said.

Soviet and Yugoslav-built FPBs form the bulk of the Iraqi navy. At the start of the war, the Iraqis had 30 of these, the seven Soviet-built Osa class boats are considered the most dangerous. Each is equipped with four surface-to-surface Styx missiles.

INSIDE

Rail subsidy may be kept

The government subsidy for Network SouthEast, currently running at about £90 million a year, may have to continue "for much longer than expected", Roger Freeman, the public transport minister told a transport conference in Birmingham. Page 24

Wings clipped



The English management came down hard on David Gower (above) and John Morris with £1,000 fines for their sky-lark during the England-Queensland game. Page 34

Fatal mistakes

Mistakes in hospitals lead to the deaths of 2,000 accident victims a year, a group of doctors reported. Page 9

Opt-out bonus

Some schools that have opted out of local authority control are being given more money for improvements than those that stay in council control, said Tim Eggart, the education minister. Page 11

Student trial

The student who led the big demonstrations which culminated in the Tiananmen Square killings in June 1989, went on trial in Peking yesterday charged with propaganda and agitation. Page 12

ICI blow

The threat of closure hangs over Britain's biggest agricultural fertiliser business after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission rejected plans by ICI to sell to Kemira, of Finland. Page 25

INDEX

Arts	21-22
Births, marriages, deaths	17
Books	20
Business	25-29
Classified	18, 30
Court and social	16
Crosswords	17, 24
Health	19
Law Report	30
Leading articles	15
Letters	15
Obituaries	16
Science and technology	18
Sport	31-34
TV and radio	23
Weather	24

Iraqi troops 'beginning to defect'

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN DHAHRAN

ONE of America's leading military commentators yesterday flatly contradicted gloomy British army assessments of the prospects of a long war against Iraq and predicted that within less than two weeks the occupying forces in Kuwait would either have turned tail or defected across the border into Saudi Arabia.

In an interview with *The Times*, former paratrooper Colonel David Hackworth, the most decorated living American soldier, claimed that demoralised Iraqi troops were already beginning to defect across the border "like melted butter on a piece of toast".

The wary ex-soldier who was the youngest colonel in Vietnam (he resigned over the debate there after serving for five years) has been based in Saudi Arabia for the past month. His controversial

assessment was based partly on visits to the border this week and briefings from Kuwaiti special forces who have been operating behind Iraqi lines. Much of his optimism arises from his knowledge of the effect of B52 carpet bombing on dug-in troops, the tactic now underway in earnest against the Iraqis.

"I do not know if a ground attack will even be necessary. I am that optimistic. No force can take the beating that is being administered now," he said. "This little place is not Normandy. This is a... sand box 80 miles long and 80 miles wide and the Iraqis have no air capacity. So they have all the 2,000 allied aeroplanes punishing them. It is like a giant is standing up in a sand box whose purpose is to kill the ants in the box with a sledgehammer: he is just pulverising them with no way to stop it. I have seen the effect

of B52 raids on Vietnamese soldiers, and here we have the Iraqi soldiers nailed down; it is not like the jungle.

"The planes carry 52 1,000 lb bombs, each one capable of blowing a hole 50 ft wide and 36 ft deep in hard dirt. In the desert, that shock



Hackworth: ground attack may be unnecessary

wave carries up to 500 yards and if you are anywhere in that distance, you are either going to be a raving idiot or dead."

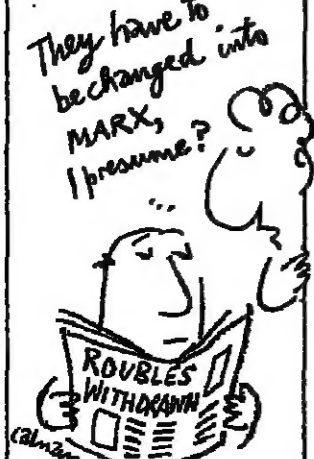
Although Colonel Hackworth's views run directly counter to those of Brigadier Christopher Hammerbeck, joint commander of the British Desert Rats, who said this week that a war could drag on to Easter, they hold respect because he predicted in April 1971 that the North Vietnamese flag would be flying over Saigon four years later - as it was.

Countering the brigadier's pessimism, expressed to reporters close to the front line, Colonel Hackworth told me: "I have profound respect for the British professional soldier. However, soldiers have been known to get it wrong and they certainly proved that in the (western) desert until

Continued on page 24, col 2

New roubles for old: a Russian pantomime

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW



MOSCOW awoke to a cold and misty dawn yesterday, to find that the president had given three hours' notice that the highest denomination rouble notes were to be withdrawn from circulation. From yesterday, 50 and 100 rouble notes, equivalent to £50 and £100 respectively, had no official value.

At midnight on Tuesday, telephone switchboards across the country were jammed as friends and relatives compared emergency tactics. Moscow's telephone office ran out of telegram forms, and panicked individuals rushed through the frosty streets in the dark to book their places in the morning queues. The announcement was made by a grim-faced television newscaster at 9 pm. The notes became worthless at midnight. People then had three days to

change their money at banks and post offices, or lose it. The race was on to beat the system.

Yesterday morning the clarity of the evening's announcement gave way to chaos. Police stood guard at savings bank offices besieged by frantic note-holders, mostly pensioners. Many had little idea what was going on, except that - as so often in their lifetime - it was bad. There was little anger, only resignation; yet another cross for the overburdened Russian to bear.

The deputy head of the state savings bank was called to take part in an emergency phone-in on Moscow radio. Yes, he said soothingly, it was hardly realistic to expect the exchange process would be completed within three days "in our conditions". Yes, there would have to be a "flexible mechanism" to deal with individual circumstances.

The black marketeers, against whom

this partial monetary reform was supposedly directed, could breathe again. A "flexible mechanism" is just the sort of thing they like to hear. At the central market, the now invalid notes were changing hands at a rate of two to one - an overnight devaluation of 50 per cent. Someone, somewhere, had established the channels to launder the obsolete notes.

The bank official's "flexible mechanism", however, was intended for quite different circumstances. What, he was asked, would happen to the hundreds of roubles carefully accumulated by old people to pay for a decent funeral?

The president's decree permits the working population to exchange the equivalent of their monthly salary up to

Continued on page 24, col 4

Moscow reaction, page 13
Leading article, page 15

SALE

Winter Sale Reductions on:

**KITCHENS
BEDROOMS AND
BATHROOMS**

Free Design Service
Complete Installation Service

105-109 FULHAM ROAD, SW3

12-13 WATERLOO STREET, BRISTOL 8

46 KING STREET, KNUITSFORD

16 THE PARADE, LEAMINGTON SPA

19 HOLYWELL HILL, ST. ALBANS

21 LONDON ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

New showroom in Yorkshire:

10 PRINCES STREET, HARROGATE

**SMALLBONE
& DEVIZES**

Telephone 071 491 0515 for details

BATTLE TACTICS

Allies tackle challenge of chemicals and bunkers

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

APART from planning the land offensive and pursuing the air campaign, allied commanders have to consider two vital questions: how to respond if Iraq launches a chemical or biological attack, and how to penetrate the reinforced-concrete underground bunkers which are protecting President Saddam Hussein, some of his aircraft, and his nuclear, chemical and biological research projects.

In spite of a vast array of intelligence on Iraq's military capabilities, there is still no firm evidence that Saddam has succeeded in developing an effective chemical warhead for his Scud missiles. Yet this is the issue upon which the direction of the Gulf war depends. Israel, a potential target for a chemical attack, is now convinced that Saddam has the capability. The West is not sure.

Technically, it seems unlikely that the Iraqis have a system guaranteed to reach its target with any degree of confidence. According to some experts, a Scud armed with a chemical warhead would so alter the balance of the missile that its ballistic trajectory would be impaired severely.

One expert said: "The Scud began as a battlefield weapon. Its range was extended in the Scud-B variant, and again in the Iraqi modifications (the longer range al-Hussein and al-Abbas). To increase range, you replace warhead mass with fuel. So the centre of gravity has already moved back, probably as far as it can go."

Poison gas or a bacterium-carrier is light, so that it can disperse on the target. The Iraqis would have been forced to redesign the missile in order to get the right balance. Also, the longer-range Scuds hit the target at about a mile a second. This raises the temperature of the missile, and everything in it, by at least 300 degrees Centigrade. "Few known toxins will survive," the expert said.

The other ways of delivering chemical warheads, by aircraft or artillery fire, are proven, although there are risks attached. Were Saddam to order his aircraft to hit Israel with chemical bombs, Iraqi pilots could fly over Syria or Jordan, raising the possibility that allied aircraft would have to intercept the Iraqi bombers over Jordanian airspace.

If Saddam escalates the war by resorting to chemicals and nerve gas, it is not clear how the allies would react. But if the response was to be "in kind", there are only three options: a tactical nuclear strike, which has been effectively dismissed by Washington and London; a chemical attack, which would have devastating consequences for Iraqi troops, since they are not as well protected as the allied forces; or a secret weapon such as a fuel-air explosive system — a bomb that spreads fuel vapour in the atmosphere which ignites when mixed with air, creating a blast effect similar

to that of a tactical nuclear bomb. American reports three months ago claimed that Iraq might have developed a fuel-air explosive weapon with the potential for demolishing buildings and sucking the oxygen out of the air.

The technology for producing this weapon, however, is so complex that it seems unlikely that Iraq will have developed such a weapon for use on the battlefield. There has been no unclassified evidence in recent years of an American fuel-air bomb project. Early versions, which consisted principally of napalm, were launched by US aircraft during the Vietnam war, but without much success.

Research and development was dropped, but it may have been revived when reports began to emerge in the mid-1980s that the Soviet Union was pursuing this technology. Duncan Lennox, editor of *Jane's Air-Launched Weapons*, said yesterday that the biggest challenge was timing: when the bomb was dropped, exactly the right mix of fuel vapour and air had to be achieved before ignition. "If it's too fuel-rich, it will just burn, and if there is too much air, nothing will happen," he said.

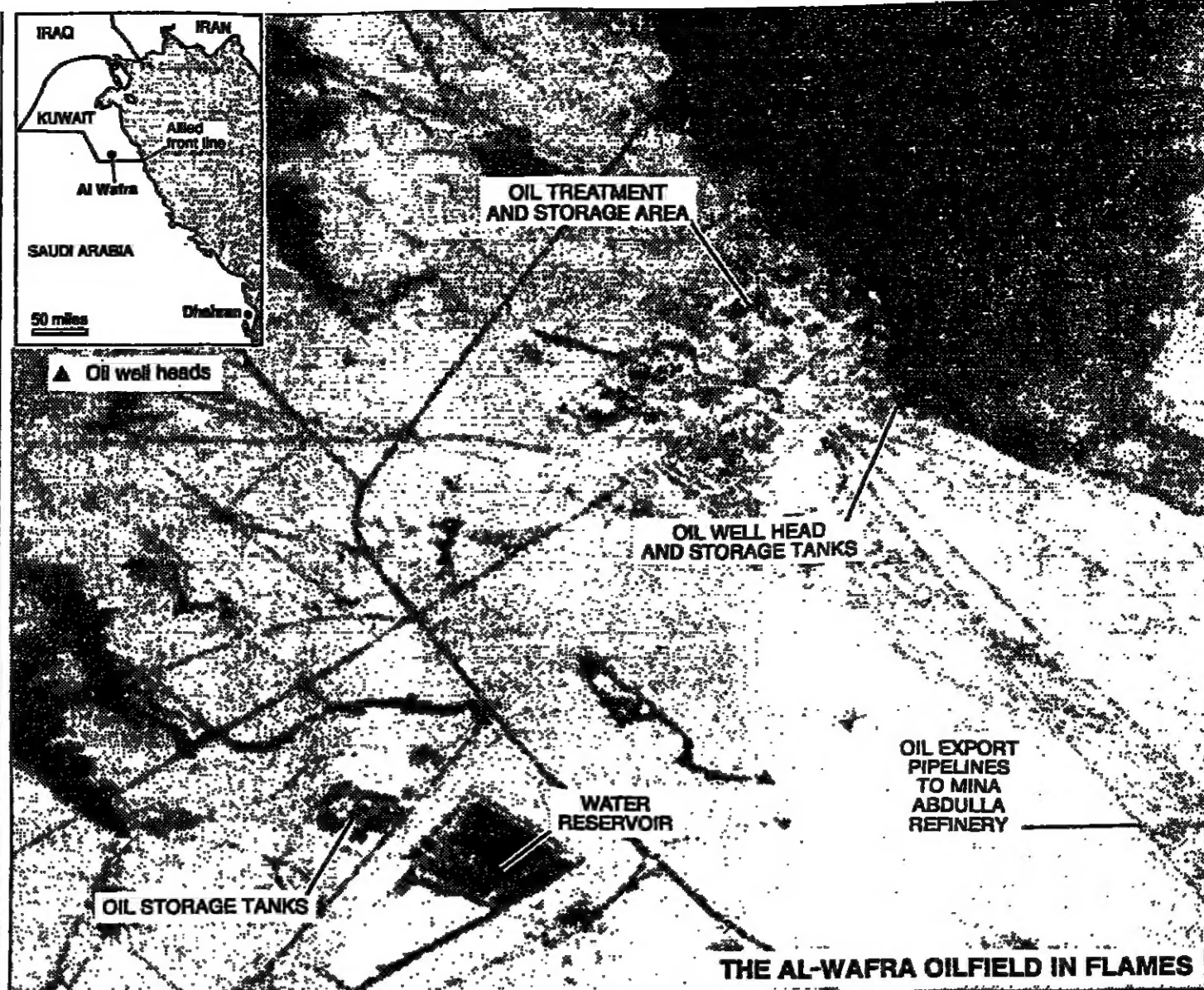
Mr Lennox admitted that if such a weapon had been developed by the Americans, it would have a devastating impact over an area about 500 square metres, sending blast waves through all the Iraqi trenches. "I don't know whether this technology has been mastered by the US," he said.

The huge network of Iraqi concrete bunkers presents a different challenge. There are no non-nuclear warheads capable of penetrating more than about 100 ft down. Some of Saddam's personal war bunkers are known to be about 300 ft down, protected by earth and reinforced concrete and resting on special shock absorbers to withstand the "heave" effect of a nuclear blast.

The bunkers built by British and other European companies for the Iraqi leader have so many different layers that the only way to destroy them would be to get a warhead right down underneath the structure before detonation. "You would have to have a rocket-assisted bomb," Mr Lennox said, "but a lot would depend on whether the bunker was surrounded by granite or earth."

As with the attacks on Iraq's air capability, the emphasis will be on containment rather than destruction. "We may not be able to destroy these underground bunkers, but they all have entrances and exits," one military source said. "That's where you have to focus your attention."

Major-General Alex Harley, assistant chief of the defence staff, involved in Britain's Operation Granby in the Gulf, said yesterday: "A lot of effort is being put into this. There are ways of weakening structures and then following in with certain precision attacks."



Burning point: a huge plume of smoke, top right, is shown billowing from the al-Wafra oilfield, between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, after it was apparently set ablaze by Iraqi explosions on Tuesday. The photograph was released by the Pentagon yesterday

OIL FIELDS

Experts study picture of wellhead blaze

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE al-Wafra oilfield, apparently set ablaze by Iraqi explosions on Tuesday, has been shut down since the August 2 invasion of Kuwait. The ten wellhead valves were closed by operating staff, who were ordered out at gunpoint by Iraqi troops.

Texaco personnel in New York are now studying aerial photographs of the installation, released by the Pentagon. Engineers have yet to confirm whether the smoke

billowing from the wellhead sites around the field, sited in the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are from the valves which were said to have been blown up, or are from decoy fires. The company has a team in Riyadh, which hopes within the next 24 hours to make a detailed study after more reconnaissance flights. But from the size of the columns of smoke rising from the central part of the field, where a group of production wells are sited

alongside storage tanks, it would seem that oil from underground reserves is feeding the flames.

The al-Wafra field is small by Middle East standards and is more similar to medium-sized North Sea fields. It produces around 100,000 barrels per day of high-quality light crude from a reservoir covering a wide area. The wells are drilled straight into the underground reservoir, unlike in the North Sea, where directional drilling from a single production

platform is employed to reach the farthest corners of the reservoir.

The field has its own treatment facilities, where oil is separated from gas and sand which gush up from the rock structure. The crude is piped northwards to the Mina Abdullah refinery on the Kuwait coast. There it is refined into high-value added by-products. In the past ten years, Kuwait has been investing heavily in downstream petroleum activities to increase the value of its exports of oil.

PROGRESS REPORT

Bush to ease the war fears of nation

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush prepared last night for his first public speech since launching Operation Desert Storm, anxious to ease public concerns about the war's progress, the success of the bombing raids and the extent of casualties.

The effects of lack of information may be worse in Washington than shortage of food in Baghdad, according to one administration official. "We have not got the specifics, and that is causing heartburn," said Les Aspin, chairman of the House armed services committee.

According to his advisers, Mr Bush is determined to leave the detailed conduct of the air strikes to his field commanders. To some extent, that means leaving information

policy also to the Pentagon.

Mr Bush will, however, decide the date on which the land war starts, and so he needs to know that the country is behind him and what its worries and tolerance levels are. He is said to be increasingly certain that President Saddam Hussein will not be driven from Kuwait without a land assault. The president knows that he must keep "some political powder dry" for when the heavy casualties come.

He has attempted to present an image of studied distance during the first week of Gulf fighting. Yesterday, he allowed his press spokesman to say that he was "frustrated" by lack of information

on the success of bombing raids. He intended to show that he identified with the nation's wish to know more about what was going on.

That impression is, however, only part of the truth. Although he has left the decisions on tactics and targets to his military commanders, he is eager for intelligence data about the war. Since the time when he was head of the CIA, Mr Bush has always enjoyed ploughing through fresh reports from the field before the professional interpreters could get their hands on them. Whether this leaves him significantly wiser is a matter of debate. The feeling among Senate aides, briefed on the

progress of war, was that the Pentagon had achieved an "information shutdown", which had largely obscured the full picture of events. The bad weather is the official culprit, but congressmen are increasingly concerned that clouds of bureaucratic caution may also be to blame.

The air war is now estimated to need three weeks to achieve what had been originally planned for 10 days. But the White House is advised by the more hard-headed military analysts that air strikes could be continued for months until Iraqi military forces are beaten down to an acceptable level and starved out of Kuwait by cutting supply lines. "If Saddam Hussein is aiming for a long war, we should let him have one and manage the politics accordingly," said one Pentagon official.

Others say that the political and diplomatic management of a lengthy air assault would be too hard, and that if Saddam wants an early land battle, the coalition has no option but to give it to him. "Operation Desert Storm has a momentum which, once lost, will be very hard to regain," said one State Department official.

As Mr Bush sees it, the president's job in wartime is to set the tone for the nation.

WAR IN THE AIR

'The politicians' plane' comes into its own

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE TORNADO has been called the plane the politicians designed. The designers of the £20 million GR1 fighter-bomber, given the task of keeping Iraq's air force penned in its bunkers, were criticised for attempting too much to meet separate demands from Britain, Germany and Italy, which each build different parts of it.

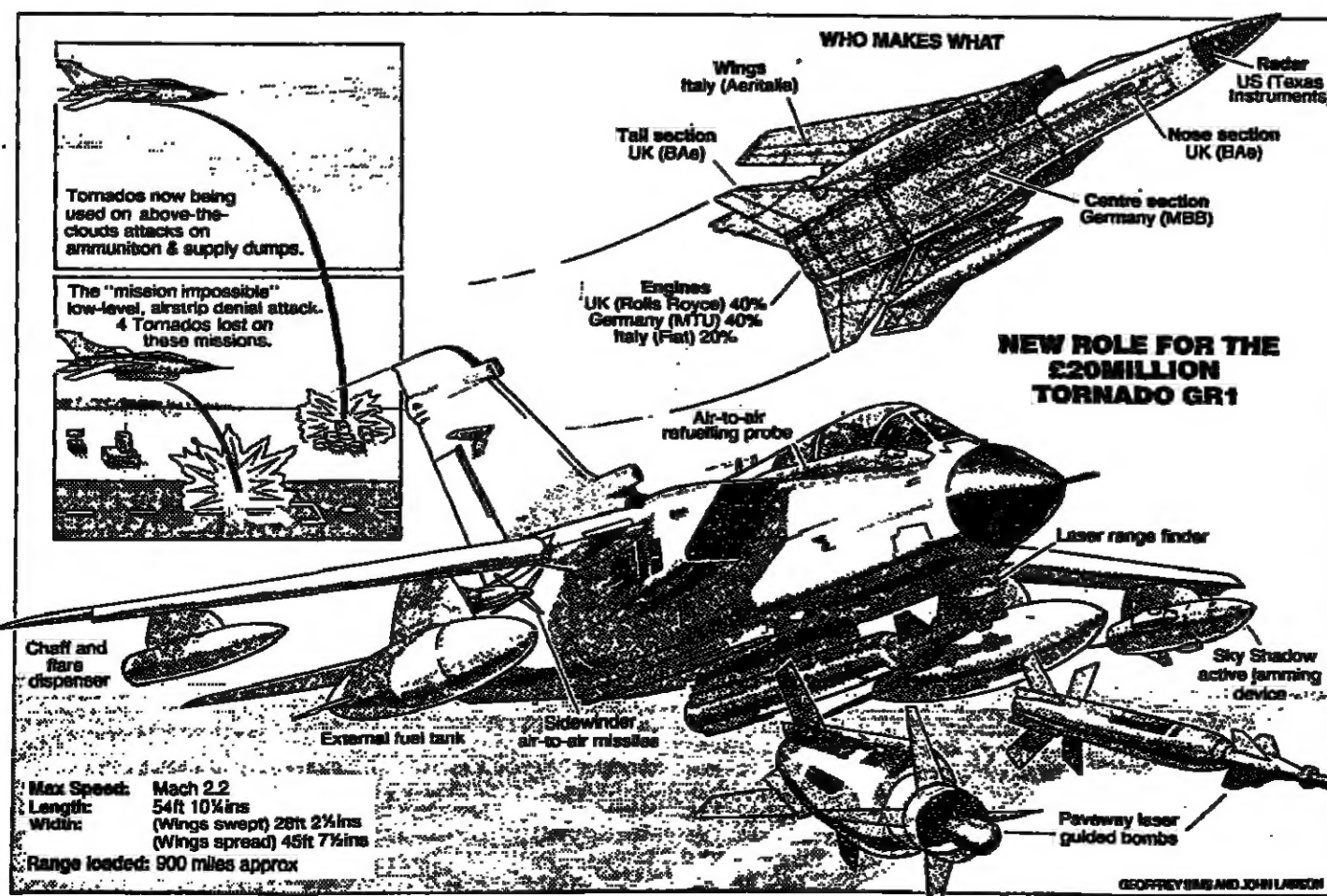
Twenty years ago, American air force generals looked at the blueprints and said: "It will never get off the ground." As the Gulf war loomed, there was concern that 26 Tornados had crashed in the first seven years of operation with the loss of 19 airmen. Five Tornados have crashed in the Gulf (four lost in combat, one accidentally) and the knives are out again.

Despite this record, critics admit that there is no other aircraft which could have taken on the job given to the Tornados of the RAF and Saudi Arabia — flying fast and low to 15 of the most heavily defended airfields in Iraq and Kuwait. The jet must come in almost at ground level to avoid radar and then climb to the dangerous height of 150 ft to drop its JP233 airstrip-denial bombs. Any lower and the parachutes which steady the bombs do not have time to open. Any higher and accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

When the US Air Force was asked to evaluate the JP233, it was not prepared to risk its strike jets in missions it thought too dangerous.

Tornados took on the job and it is now believed that the bulk of runway destruction has been carried out, leaving most of the Iraqi MIGs and Sukhois pinned in their bomb-proof shelters.

The RAF is switching its attacks to supply dumps and other static



targets, bombing from much higher levels, 15,000 to 20,000 ft. Tornados are being used round the clock, with ground staff often turning them round in under an hour for another crew.

The aircraft are now being fitted with three kinds of 1,000 lb bombs. Each Tornado can deliver up to eight of them. The basic version is

a sleeker, more destructive version of free-fall bombs carried by Lancasters during the second world war.

It can be used in safe high-level raids at heights up to 50,000 ft, but accuracy is poor. It can be used more effectively, but more dangerously, in dive-bombing attacks. A "loss and turn" tactic can also

be used. The Tornado flies in at low level and, about three miles from the target, climbs steeply, releasing the bomb. This is safe but inaccurate.

A retarded version carries a parachute to allow the pilot to escape the scene before it explodes. It is delivered at around 200 ft and is more accurate, but the

aircraft has to overfly the target within range of ground fire.

The third, safest and most precise version is fitted with the Pavey laser-guidance kit made by Portsmouth Aviation under licence from Texas Instruments of America. The kit can be strapped to the nose of a standard bomb.

HUNTING SADDAM

German knowhow built snug palace bunker

FROM IAN MURRAY, IN BONN

BENEATH his ruined palace, President Saddam Hussein can live safely for at least a year with 25 close advisers. This maker's guarantee was given to the Iraqi president by an Augsburg-based construction firm, which in 1981 designed and built his 20,000 sq ft command bunker.

Georg Niedermeier, a director of Walter-Thosti-Boswau, which took over the original contractors in 1983, confirmed yesterday that the multi-million-pound complex, next to the former royal palace in Baghdad, was luxuriously furnished so that Saddam could live there in comfort. He said, however, that he could not give details of the bunker, because for security reasons the Iraqis had insisted the plans be left behind when the work was finished.

Whatever the effectiveness of the bunker, more evidence is coming to light of the way in which German companies have helped Saddam to build up his military strength. Yesterday Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, told his cabinet that an offensive had to be launched against this phenomenon, after Jürgen Möllemann, the economics minister, admitted that American and British intelligence services had supplied information that 110 German companies might be involved, though investigations were only going on against nine of them.

German companies have been named in press reports as providing technical assistance or materials for Iraq to build chemical weapons, boosters to give Scud missiles a longer range, and precision-bomb fuses. Most companies named in intelligence reports were not supplying actual military equipment, although the materials might have a potential military use.

Herr Möllemann said that the government was deeply concerned and was drafting new legislation, which would be ready next month, to close loopholes in laws prohibiting the export of war materials.

New technical experts would be consulted, to check that apparently peaceful exports could not be turned into weapons. Individuals in companies would be responsible for guaranteeing that products were not war materials and would be liable to imprisonment if they lied.

He warned illegal exporters that already they could be jailed for up to 10 years if they break the embargo on sales to Iraq.

The legislation will not be retrospective and cannot apply to companies such as that which built the bunker, of which the German press has been giving detailed descriptions of everything from the toilet to the war conference room. "German quality and precision craftsmanship protect the maniac of Baghdad from death," *Bild am Sonntag* reported.

Apparently more than 150 square feet are occupied by the president's vast double bed, protected by a wall of hardened concrete five feet thick, with the strength of 50 feet of normal walling. According to *Bunte* magazine, even if an atomic bomb went off behind the wall the president would feel only a slight jolt.

The magazine has details and pictures of the presidential bomb-proof tiled toilet, leading off the bedroom through an arched doorway. It is claimed to have a closed circuit, self-cleaning water supply as a safeguard against chemical or nuclear attacks. "German craftsmanship," *Bunte* comments.

ALLIED FORCES

SORTIES: More than 12,000 allied air missions flown since start of war.

LOSSES: Pilot of US Marine Harrier killed when it crashes on non-combat duties. US Cobra helicopter also crashes. Brings American aircraft losses to 14. Twelve allied aircraft losses to 21. Twenty-eight allied military personnel now dead or missing, including 14 Americans and eight Britons.

CLAIMS: US Navy strikes Iraqi minelayer, tanker and hovercraft. Iraqi oil production cut by 50 per cent. Iraqi communications and logistical supply lines hit. In first clashes between Iraqi and allied soldiers in desert, six Iraqi POWs captured on Kuwaiti Saudi border. Two Americans slightly injured. Thirty Iraqi aircraft destroyed, including 17 shot down, two on Monday. Forty-five Iraqis killed. Britain evolving new tactics for Tornado fighter bombers after five lost in the war. New Tornados sent as replacements. Poor weather interrupts some air operations. Iraqi plant which Baghdad claimed was making powdered baby milk was in fact making biological weapons.

IRAQI FORCES

IRAQI CLAIMS: 400 allied bombs and missiles, which failed to explode, defused and used in counterattacks. Capture British pilot. Allied planes

bomb Iraqi cities, Basra and Faw. Forty-one Iraqis killed and 181 wounded in air and missile attacks in first six days of war. Iraq suspends petrol sales across the country. Turkey will face consequences for allowing allies to strike Iraq from its territory.

ALLIED WAR AIMS

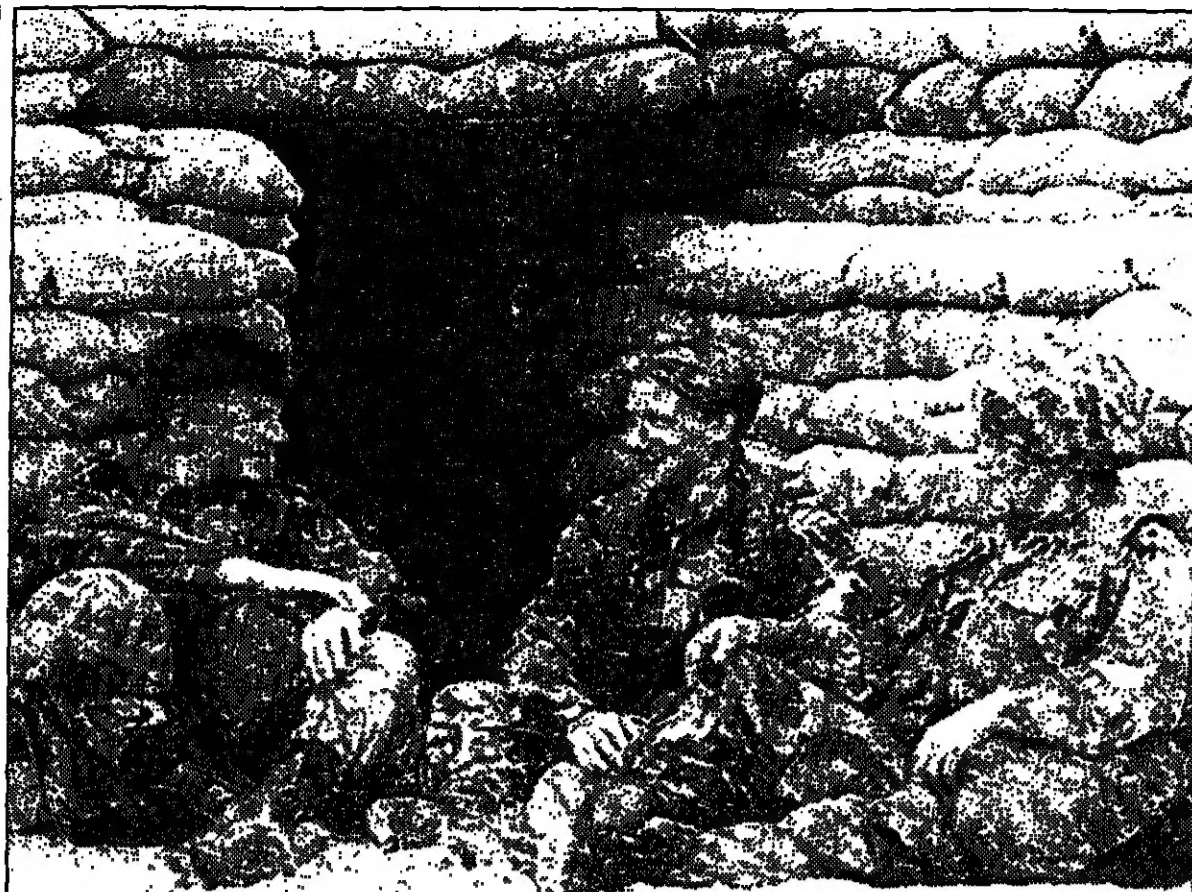
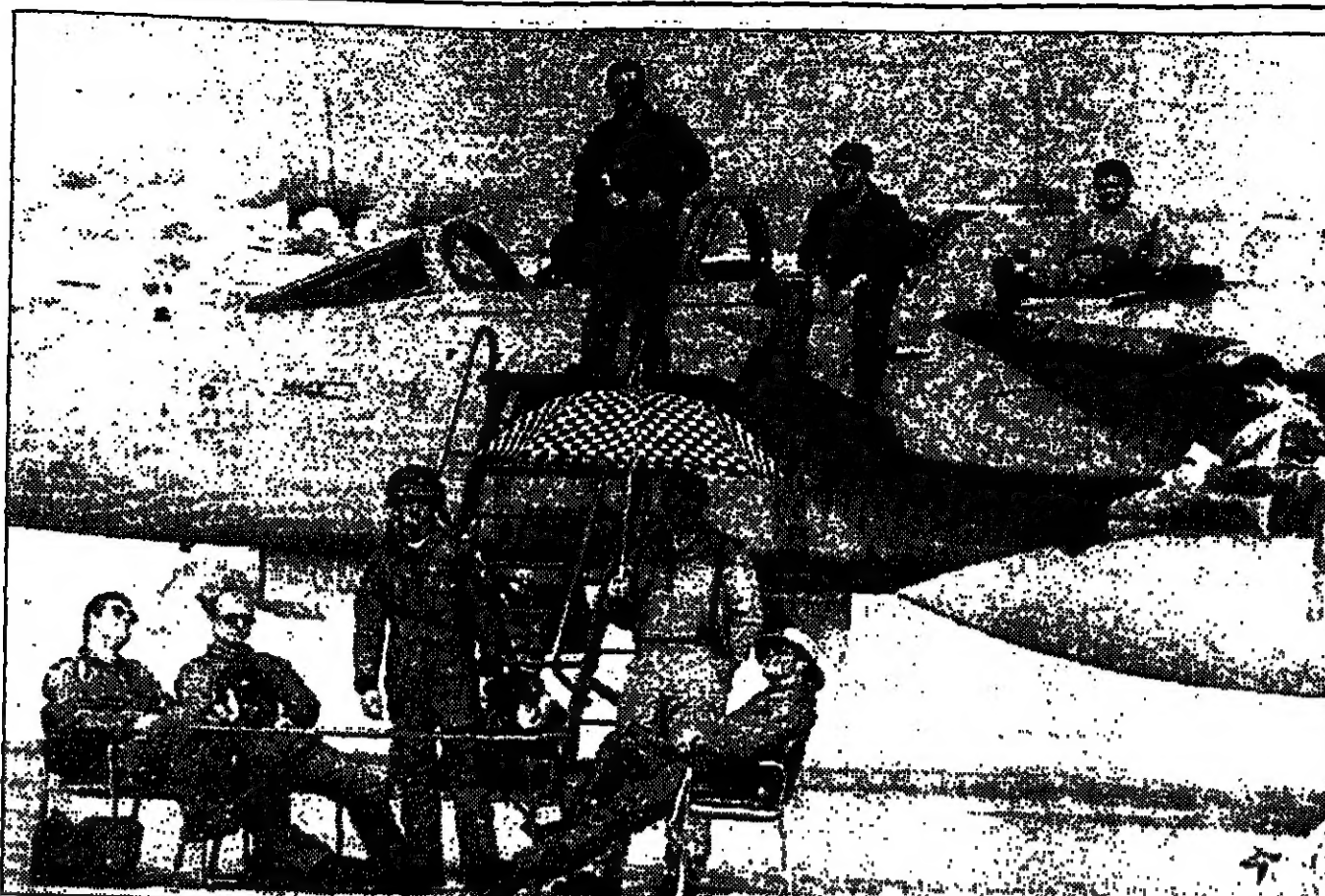
UNITED NATIONS

Security Council resolution 678 authorises Kuwait's allies to "use all necessary means" to uphold previous resolutions calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of its legitimate government. Resolution 678 calls on the nations assisting Kuwait to "restore international peace and security in the area". Under international law the coalition parties have an "inherent right" to come to the defence of a friendly nation like Kuwait. Article 51 of the UN charter says this right can be exercised "until the security council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace of security".

UNITED STATES

Announcing the outbreak of hostilities, President Bush said: "Our goal is not the conquest of Iraq. It is the liberation of Kuwait." He added, however, that the US was determined to knock out Saddam's nuclear bomb potential and to destroy his chemical weapons facilities.

Correspondents in the war zone report on the progress of Operation Desert Storm



Waiting for action: as attacks on Iraqi targets continue, British pilots of 43 Squadron in Saudi Arabia keep a watchful eye skywards as they try to relax by a Tornado fighter, while in Bahrain soldiers stay within easy reach of a bunker

BAHRAIN

'Ten seconds from tip-in to target, the longest of my life'

From LIN JENKINS IN BAHRAIN

WING Commander Bill Pixon's day begins with an alarm call at 5.30 in the morning. "Your first thought on waking up is to pray for a clear blue day and then it is straight to work. Things begin to get a bit tense during the briefing, and it is not until you have your suit on and the lifejacket and the maps under your arm and the instruction is given that you are to fly, that you really feel the tension."

"Then it is out to the plane and lots of people wish you luck, and see you soon, and they get that look in their eye which means they hope they will see you soon, but you just laugh it off. You remain cool as you settle into the aircraft and concentrate on the job in hand. Once the engine starts it gets a bit sweaty and you form a plan in your own mind of what you are going to do and in the back of your mind check what you will do if you get hit."

The rest is routine. Take-off, radio silence, flying over the sea and waiting to see the border of Kuwait distinctive in the desert sand. "Once you are airborne, you are in a known environment. It is your little office. Now you are on your own."

Wing Commander Pixon, aged 39, leads the Jaguar pilots who do battle against Iraq. He was sitting, nursing a beer and pondering on the incongruity of flying into enemy territory, dropping bombs on Iraq's defences and returning to the comfort of a hotel bar and the non-stop banter of the men under his command.

"It is weird to think we are sitting here having a drink while my mates of the other squadron are going to war. But perhaps the Battle of Britain was like that: they would come back and go to the pub, and there would still be a feeling of normality. We have been trained to sit it out in bunkers, yet here we are, nothing like we expected."

Until he reaches the border.

Wing Commander Pixon runs over in his mind how the mission is to be accomplished. "If you miss there is no point in going, that's the bottom line."

"Once you get to the border, which you can see as a line in the desert, you are looking out of the window to see if there is anything coming up at you."

"You just see desert and more desert and a lot of smoke because it is burning quite well out there. By then, you are at the stage that you have got to hit the thing and your main worry is that when you come to release the weapon the damn things don't go because you made a mistake."

As the target comes into view, all thoughts are on hitting it. "Your eyes open to their widest, looking at the target. There are 10 seconds from tip-in to the target and it is the longest moment of your life. You don't see the flak coming up at you, you get told by your wingman that you are being fired at. You log it, and get to it when it is next in the queue, because you still have five seconds to go."

"Actually, that is 20/20 hindsight. At the time, you think: 'Oh shit, but come on - it's nearly time for the bombs to go.' Time seems to stretch and the three seconds you have to lock them on and let go seems an age. It takes 700 milliseconds for the weapons to release, so whole seconds feel like a lifetime."

"It is amazing what you can do up there within a heartbeat. Things that can never have been done in training. Then it is into recovery and you look over your right or left shoulder and see the weapons going off. Then it is get me home, I need to get my little pink body home."

"I have been told I am being shot at, so I thought that out turning my chaff and ECM on and turn around and head for the border as high and as fast as I can. One of the other guys said you just run away

bravely. The mach display on the panel turns around and you watch it, but the border never seems to get any closer. Then the leader checks them all in. We are supposed to maintain radio silence, but I don't know of one leader who does not check them in too early. I have decided how we are going to do things and if something goes wrong it is my responsibility."

It is only at this point that he notices the physical effects on him. "You can hardly speak, your mouth is all dry and gluey. The journey home is routine and the emotions of a few seconds begin to fade. Landing brings a sense of relief, a smile and a joke. Once into the debriefing room, nobody can stop talking. "We make sure we take time going over the videos of what we have done and talking it through to make sure we assess it right, before I write my report."

"For all the training to avoid missiles, what has proved the most frightening is gunfire. That is what has really got our attention and to think it is really a prehistoric weapon."

It is then that he begins to wind down, a process completed in the hotel with a phone call to his wife Mary in Colchester, Norfolk. The peculiarity of modern warfare which enables a Jaguar pilot to ring his wife daily and stay in a hotel between raids is not lost on him.

"The whole thing is crazy - the contrast between the sandbags and the barbed wire at the base and a hotel room. One minute I am in all my kit and about to go and the next I am at the Marine Club in my shorts."

Wing Commander Pixon is the epitome of an RAF pilot, combining good looks, charm and a sharp sense of humour with a calm authority. When he wants to scream or tear his hair out, he does it behind a closed door.

'Guilt' mars homecoming for injured pilot

By ROBIN YOUNG

A TORNADO pilot who was forced to eject over the Saudi desert while leading an attack into Iraq spoke yesterday of his mixed feelings at hearing that his injuries would mean he would be coming home.

Wing Commander Mike Heath had been filmed by television crews readying his Tornado for take-off. In an interview he had said: "I recognise

that it is a high-risk mission, but... my main concern is that a lot of my youngsters are behind me and I have got to make sure that they get back safely."

Within seconds of take-off, Wing Commander Heath lost full control of his plane through a malfunction. It was impossible for him to land, so fuel and bombs were jettisoned and he and his navigator ejected. Shortly afterwards he was in a field hospital giving

a second interview while his men continued their mission.

He said: "It is easy to think that the desert is empty but in fact there are a lot of people living out there, bedouins moving around, small villages and settlements. We had to search carefully before jettisoning our fuel and bombs and taking the decision to abandon the plane. We have had a lot of help and support out here. It would have been terrible to have repaid it by

killing or injuring people with the plane."

"For my wife and my kids' sake of course I am delighted that I am going home, but... I am concerned to be leaving my squadron behind. I have no doubt they will manage without me, in fact the youngsters might say they are better off without me, but... I feel guilty that I am deserting them."

Frontline doctors, page 19

SAUDI ARABIA

Defenceless RAF tankers keep Tornados on target

From DAVID MASON IN RIYADH

NOT far from the Iraqi border last night, the crew of an unarmed RAF VC10 tanker aircraft received the message they all fear: "Package of bogies up to the north, heading south." An Iraqi fighter attack was imminent.

The tankers come as close as they dare to enemy airspace, to give the RAF Tornados they supply the maximum striking range. It was a false alarm, but pilots fear that an Iraqi fighter may break through allied patrols and head for sitting ducks such as the VC10, a converted civilian airliner.

"I think this comes close to the worst nightmare," said the captain, Flight Lieutenant Keith Hewitt, during the first combat mission on which journalists have flown. "There's absolutely nothing you can do apart from try to evade, in an aeroplane designed to carry people around

drinking gin and tonic." It is some comfort that the side-mounted engines might divert a heat-seeking missile from the thousands of gallons of fuel that are carried in the fuselage and wings.

The possibility of attack by enemy fighters is a routine hazard for Flight Lieutenant Hewitt and his crew. Flying Officer Nick Horlock, the copilot, Flight Lieutenant Paddy Padmore, the navigator, and Sergeant Steve Arnott, the flight engineer, who are all based at RAF Brize Norton in Oxfordshire.

Sergeant Arnott said: "This crew was the first RAF crew airborne after H-hour (the launch of the war seven days ago). There were lots of bogies around that night."

The VC10s of RAF 101 Squadron, based near Riyadh, support the British Tornado GR1 fighter-bombers that lead the attack on Iraq's

airfields. The front-line refuelling they provide is what enables the bombers to strike deep into enemy territory.

Last night two squadrons of Tornados spent their last minutes in friendly airspace sucking in a flight of VC10s in a nebula of green, red and white lights. "They would consider us as mother, and they are our chicks," said Flight Lieutenant Hewitt. "The crew's relief was palpable when all returned from their raid."

Flying at almost 300mph, a Tornado pilot must inch his plane forward and thrust a probe into a basket at the end of a fuel hose, presenting a pale circle little larger than a dart board.

Nobody needs to be reminded that Britain has lost five Tornados in a week, and all Flight Lieutenant Hewitt will allow himself to say to the Tornado pilots is "take care of yourselves".



Believe it or not Vladimir makes the same business decisions as you.

It is hard to imagine a business environment more different than Vladimir's Russia.

But business is business wherever you are. And Perestroika has meant so many changes - even the introduction of the latest computerised office technology.

Star Micronics now exports printers to Russia. They are the same machines used everywhere else in the world. And they do the same jobs.

Because, although Vladimir's environment is different, his essential business need to communicate isn't.

So he wants a printer which gives quality results, is easy to use, - and can be relied upon. And like everyone else, he needs to watch the Roubles.

All Star products are designed and produced with this philosophy.

So you will find them all over the world.

Printers designed for people, not machines.

star
micronics

Star Micronics U.K. Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Star Micronics Co. Ltd, Japan.

ISRAEL

Nation learns to bide its time under the Scud barrage

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAELIS are biting their lips and putting up with the barrages and the dread which precede the Iraqi Scud missile night attacks on built-up areas of Tel Aviv.

In part this is because they know that Israel will retaliate in its own way. But it also marks a watershed in Israeli thinking, at least as perceived by the outside world, which on the basis of past experience assumes that the Israelis automatically seek immediate vengeance with biblical wrath. Instead, the newspaper *Haaretz* said yesterday, after the third missile attack, Israel had been "swept by sanity and cool judgment". The message from the government of Yitzhak Shamir and the Israeli army is that Israelis must brace themselves for a lengthy "London Blitz".

Yesterday a few lone protesters stood in the rain opposite Mr Shamir's office in Jerusalem bearing placards accusing him of allowing Jewish blood to be shed. Hebrew newspapers carried colour photographs of the devastation in

Tel Aviv, with the bloodstained wounded being taken out of the rubble on stretchers by rescue workers.

But one opinion poll published yesterday showed that 99 per cent of all Israelis approve of the government's policy. This is greater than the support given by Israelis to their leaders in the wars of 1967 and 1973, when Israel's very existence was at stake.

Eighty per cent said they did not want Israel to retaliate straight away. In other words, Israelis, used to hitting their enemies hard, are learning to live with fear, including the fear of a chemical weapons attack, perhaps as President Saddam Hussein's last throw. Even when the air raid sirens go off and people are caught in the street, there is little real panic, Israelis, told to go about their business normally, are complying.

In part this is because they are refusing to play Saddam's game and allow him to drag Israel fully into the war. Israel, after all, is a mature political culture.

Partly, too, it is because Israelis believe the conflict will not last that long, and they know that Israel is reaping the political and economic benefits of restraint. Of the \$13 billion Israel is seeking — and expecting to receive — from the United States in additional aid, \$3 billion is for losses of revenue due to the Gulf war, including \$30 million for Scud damage, and \$10 billion is for the absorption of Soviet immigrants.

None the less, Israelis stand astonished at their own moderation. "Common sense and good judgment have suddenly taken over this country like the fingers of an invisible hand," the commentator Gideon Samet wrote in *Haaretz*.

"It is many years since our frayed nerves were exposed to the screaming noise of attack. But radio and TV broadcasts have been marked by their seriousness and correctness. This is a victory for the right tone of voice."

There are psychological costs involved in adjusting to terrorism waged on a civilian population from the air. Psychiatrists have appeared on Israeli television to advise families on how to cope with stress. "If you think you are reacting normally, you must be abnormal," one psychiatrist observed.

Yesterday people were back on the streets of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, following government instructions to go about their business normally, as the British had done during the second world war.

Even the normal Israeli lack of manners has given way to a wartime fellow feeling, with a polite and solicitous "how are you?" replacing the normally brusque Israeli approach.

"Perhaps many of us taped up in our sealed rooms think angrily about the humiliation Saddam is inflicting on us," Mr Samet said. "To do these ridiculous gas masks and huddle in our own homes is reminiscent of times we thought would never return."

"On the other hand, there is something morally uplifting, even purifying, about knowing that you are in the right. It has taken Saddam's missiles to bring out the best in us."



Raid aftermath: rescuers yesterday combing the wreckage of a building in Tel Aviv which was hit by an Iraqi Scud missile. The Israeli cabinet meanwhile held an emergency session to discuss what measures to take in response to the latest attack on Tuesday night. As the people living in the area of Tel Aviv came to terms with the renewed threat from President Saddam Hussein, some decided that it was time for retaliation (Paul Adams writes from Ramat Gan). At least 70 Israelis were injured in the latest blast, three of them seriously. Another three elderly residents died, apparently of heart

attacks. Around 150 houses were damaged by 400 lb of conventional high explosives. Several hundred yards away, windows were smashed and shutters broken. As the cold, damp day dawned, shocked residents returned to their shattered homes searching for souvenirs, before the authorities bulldozed the wreckage of five houses. Pieces of clothing hung from the broken branches of trees. In the road lay an assortment of personal belongings — a purse, schoolbooks, a clock, a video recorder. "We did nothing to him. Israel is so quiet," said Dror Levi, whose house escaped the worst of the blast.

"I want to attack, but the United States is doing it," he said. "If we can do something better, we should." Not everyone is convinced that retaliation is the only path. According to an opinion poll conducted before Tuesday night's strike, 80 per cent of Israelis favoured continued restraint. The government's approval rating, so far, has reached an all-time high of 94 per cent. Yifra Berenknof, whose parents came to Israel from Iraq, said she was not looking for personal revenge for the extensive damage to her chemist shop. "I have mixed feelings, because on one side I want them to

retaliate and on the other side, I know it will make the war worse." After three nights free from missiles, and with a gradual return to normal life, public restraint was being sorely tested by the latest attack. "They say that after three times, we can't be quiet any more," said Amnon Inbar, the local fire chief who was in charge of the clean-up operation. "But the government will decide how to act. We don't give advice to the government," Mr Levi, though, said he for one knew precisely what he would like to do to the Iraqi leader — kill him.

IRAQ

Pumps off at petrol stations

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IRAQ has temporarily suspended fuel sales across the country. An announcement by the oil ministry, broadcast on Baghdad radio, said: "With the aim of organising the process of providing the honourable citizens and all of the state's offices with fuel, benzene and gas oil, it has been decided to stop selling at all petrol stations in the country as from the 23rd of January 1991 for a short period."

The ban suggests official concern about fuel supplies in the wake of air attacks and the UN trade embargo which was imposed last August.

Meanwhile, Baghdad's state-owned media said that massive bombardments by the American-led forces had not broken Iraq's will and it was using some enemy missiles which failed to explode in counter-attacks.

"Despite the thousands of aerial sorties and the missile attacks, the Iraqi will has remained unbroken and the Iraqi resistance is unwavering," Baghdad radio said in a commentary. Iraq "has turned the mythical Phantom aircraft and cruise missiles into mundane matters that can be tackled and dealt with militarily through Iraqi-made traditional and technical means," it added.

The Iraqi news agency, INA, quoting a military engineering officer, said that Iraq's forces had defused 400 incoming bombs and missiles and used them against the enemy. "Our brave fighters have succeeded in defusing 400 of the aggressors' bombs and missiles," INA reported the officer telling the newspaper *al-Jumhuriyah*. "He said that many of the missiles were later used in operations against the imperialist aggression."

Baghdad radio, monitored in Cyprus, quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying casualties in the allied air strikes included "women, children and elderly in cities and towns throughout Iraq". The spokesman gave no figures. He said allied raids had hit "civilian targets, factories, food and medicine depots, apartment blocks and religious sites ... killing many civilians".

The radio said President Bush "realises that the continuation of battles means more human and material losses among US forces ... and means more coffins will be received by the Americans from Bush's war."

"The American people will soon realise that Bush tried to deceive them and hide facts from them, and that he is leading them to a losing and very costly military mischief — in human, military, and political terms," the radio added.

JORDAN

Husain says his worst fears are beginning to come true

From EDWARD GORMAN IN AMMAN

THE increasing likelihood that Israel will retaliate for Iraqi Scud missile attacks on Tel Aviv has left King Husain facing what he described at the weekend as the "slide towards the tragic, disastrous and the unknown".

"I am very, very deeply saddened to live through and to see my worst fears coming true, or beginning to do so," the king told a news conference, adding that Jordan would nevertheless face the future with a "clarity of vision" and a "sense of responsibility".

Most observers believe the king has determined to do all he can to stop that slide leading to full scale war in Jordan and will risk limited defensive exchanges with the Israeli air force only if Israel repeatedly violates Jordanian sovereignty by flying over the kingdom.

The king and his advisers have been emphasising that Jordan's relatively small army and air force are of limited effectiveness and deployed in a purely defensive manner. It is widely accepted that if Israel can find a way of executing its revenge against Iraq without interfering with Jordan on the way, the king will not intervene.

If, however, Jordan is forced to try to shoot down encroaching

Israeli jets, it is likely the king will not allow himself to be dragged into war as a result of those incursions alone. "We don't want a conflict with Israel, but if it is forced upon us, there is nothing else we can do except defend ourselves," said George Hawatmeh, editor of the *Jordan Times*. The previously unimaginable perception is beginning to take hold here that an Israeli strike or series of strikes against Iraq in the coming weeks is now possible within what might be termed a



Husain: has emphasised forces' defensive role

Scud attacks strain loyalty to PLO

From A CORRESPONDENT IN DUBAI

THE Palestinian, with a hopeless shrug of the shoulders, said despairingly: "My people have always been betrayed ... by the British, by the Israelis, by the Arabs, and now by the PLO as well."

Majid — not, for obvious reasons, his real name — is one of thousands of Palestinians who have been living for years in the states of the Gulf. They have brought up their families there, and many have risen to senior posts in the civil service, or built up successful private companies of their own.

There has been no terrorism and little political agitation in the Gulf — but all the time they have maintained a defiant support for the Palestinian cause: the patriotism of a people without a land.

Now, though, they see their precarious hold on a relatively prosperous life threatened by the war further north, and the bitterness it has engendered throughout the Arab world.

If President Saddam Hussein's missile attacks on Israeli civilians have failed to draw the Israelis into the war, they have certainly produced unspoken bonds of fellow-feeling between Jews and Arabs that neither side would ever have dreamed of.

The Saudis, like the Israelis, know what it is like to come under

attack from Scud missiles: the people of the other Gulf states know that only their distance from the Iraqi border has saved them from the same experience.

Their main fear, though, in countries where Palestinian workers vastly outnumber the wealthy locals, is of Iraqi-inspired terrorist attacks and possible anti-government agitation — and their response to that fear has been swift and ruthless.

Some of the most senior Palestinians have been told not to come back from leave — maybe never. Others are being openly challenged by locals to say where their loyalties lie: to the Gulf states, or to Palestine.

Many have been summarily deported in the last few months, and many more placed under strict police surveillance. At least one mullah, whose Friday sermon was considered to be anti-Western and inflammatory, was quietly bundled out of the country.

So for Majid, and people like him, the PLO's support for Iraq has been an unmitigated disaster. Now that the fighting has started, and they find themselves under suspicion as potential fifth-columnists, even people who have lived all their lives in the Gulf feel that they have nowhere to go.

Especially after this week's missile attacks on Tel Aviv, leading members of the ruling families in the Gulf states have started to ask privately why they should be expected to feel antagonism towards the Israelis anyway.

For any Arab, in a group of nations under an immediate threat from Iraq, only politics prevents them from embracing their enemy's enemy in Tel Aviv as an ally. Such attitudes towards the Israelis only increase the hopeless feeling of unease of the vast, peaceful majority of Palestinians. "This has been my home," says Majid, hopelessly. "This is where I have brought up my children. Arafat has killed the PLO and the Palestinians with his support for the Iraqis."

Many local Arabs, though, often resentful at the way they claim Palestinians have worked their way into top jobs and managerial positions, are implacable. "Now is the time to solve the Palestinian question," said one.

TURKEY

Americans alerted after small-scale terrorist attacks

From BILL FROST IN ISTANBUL

AMERICAN military bases, diplomatic missions, businesses and banks across Turkey were yesterday put on "maximum alert" after two terrorist bombings at offices used by American companies in Istanbul.

Just hours after the attacks, Tariq Aziz, Iraq's foreign minister, warned Turkey that it would bear "full responsibility" for allowing the Incirlik air base in the south of the country to be used by American bombers flying missions against Iraq.

In a statement read on Baghdad radio and subsequently delivered

to the foreign ministry in Ankara, Mr Aziz said: "A long history of good relations between Iraq and Turkey has been spoiled by this hostile behaviour."

Earlier this week, Baghdad radio broadcast a statement from Saddam calling on Muslims to strike at "the imperialist infidels" wherever they were found.

Just after 9am three gunmen raided the offices of the American Home Board in Istanbul. The board was described as a private educational and publishing charity. They overpowered a guard before tying up staff and planted a small device which damaged one office but left employees unhurt.

Ten minutes later four terrorists, one believed to have been a woman, forced their way into the offices of the American Board of Shipping. They held staff at gunpoint while they planted a bomb. Again the device did little serious damage. One woman, thought to be a Turkish employee, was slightly injured.

Before leaving the offices the terrorists spray-painted a slogan on a wall: "The Middle East belongs to the people of the Middle East."

The second attack was claimed by Dev Sol, a left-wing group active since the 1970s. It was thought the first bombing in Istanbul was also its work.

Two days ago Dev Sol said it had been responsible for the planting of a bomb at the front door of offices used by American military personnel in Ankara. It exploded but caused little damage.

Diplomatic sources in Ankara said yesterday that the group's attack came in direct response to Saddam's call for a holy war against the Western allies. "They are not particularly pro-Iraqi," said one diplomat, "but they are anti-American and bitterly opposed to the government of President Ozal."

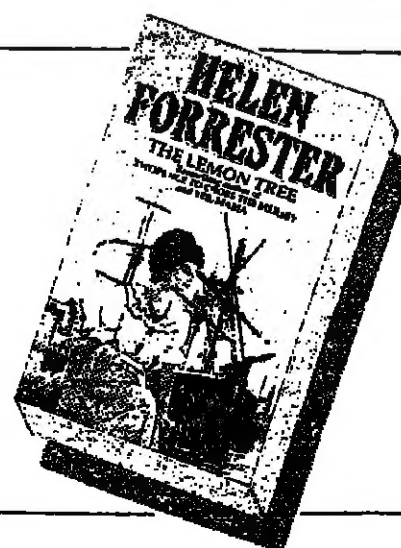
Dev Sol is just one of many groups threatening American bases, diplomatic missions and

businesses in Turkey. It has a reputation for efficiency. Last year the group was believed to have murdered Hiram Abas, who was the former head of Turkish intelligence.

American military bases and offices used by American civilians have been under the tightest security since Operation Desert Storm began. Service personnel and civilians have been warned that they might be targets.

In an incident last Tuesday, guards outside Nato headquarters in the city of Izmir opened fire on a van being driven in what was described as a "suspicious manner". One man in the vehicle died.

HELEN FORRESTER



Helen Forrester/The Lemon Tree
Fontana £3.99

For Helena life has been hard, from her struggle as a refugee in Beirut to the hardships of the Chicago slums. Now, she faces a heartbreaking choice between running the family business in Liverpool, or staying with her devoted lover in Canada...

Price correct at time of going to press.
Subject to availability.

WH SMITH
More to discover

Sorting fact from fancy over the soaring bills for a high-tech war



Greenspan attempt to offer reassurance

By ANATOLE KALETSKY
AND WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

FOR THE civilians sheltering under the allied defence umbrella, it may be of little consequence that US taxpayers paid more than \$1 million for each of the Patriot missiles fired into the night skies above Tel Aviv and Riyadh. But for finance ministers and legislators in the alliance, the astronomical cost of high-tech warfare is becoming harder to ignore.

On Tuesday Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the US federal reserve board, tried to offer reassurance when he rejected the cost "guesstimate" of \$1 billion a day which had been gaining currency in the American media. However, his own figure for the air campaign alone of "several hundred million dollars, but probably under half a billion a day" could hardly have been described as good news. Ameri-

ca's gross national product in 1990 was about \$5,400 billion. The costs of a war lasting 100 days at \$500 million a day would be by no means negligible at one per cent of GNP.

Given America's longstanding budgetary problems and the precarious state of its financial system, \$50 billion added to the defence budget would constitute a serious burden.

For Britain, whose war costs have so far added up to £450 million, and France, which says it has spent five billion francs (£500 million), the financial problems are far less severe, not only because of their smaller commitments, but also because of the healthier positions of their budgets.

Nevertheless, with the extra costs mounting rapidly — the maintenance of the Gulf force costs Britain £3.6 million a day, excluding lost aircraft and mu-

nitions — a protracted war could turn into a serious fiscal headache, especially since tax revenues are dropping steeply as a result of the recession at home.

There are, however, at least three compensating factors. First, the way costs have been presented has invited exaggeration. The billion dollars a day figure widely cited in America was based on a study published on January 16 by the Congressional Budget Office. This added up broad estimates for the various costs involved in war, giving a lower figure of \$28 billion and a top one of \$86 billion.

The low figure assumed a war which would be over in less than a month, implying a daily cost of \$1 billion. The higher figure assumed "both air combat and repeated ground attacks over a period of one to six months". On this basis, a six-month war would cost \$500 million per day, but

such "economies of scale" have not attracted much attention.

A more important caveat about the headline figures involves the rate at which the money will be spent. In the \$86 billion figure, \$45 billion or 52 per cent will go on replacing tanks, aircraft and other weapons and munitions used up or destroyed in the fighting. This would be spread over several years, not only for budgetary reasons, but also because America's defence factories cannot produce hundreds of extra missiles and aircraft to short order.

As a result, the burden of the war on the American economy should be no more than \$35 billion in the first year, with the rest spread over the next three to five years.

Second, the costs will ultimately be shared not only by the American, British and other taxpayers in combatant countries,

but by the rest of the industrialised world. Between them, the industrialised countries have a GNP of around \$17,000 billion. Against this figure, the CBO's maximum annual cost of about \$35 billion amounts to an almost imperceptible 0.2 per cent.

Attention is naturally focusing on Japan and Germany. Japan agreed this week to provide an immediate contribution of at least \$9 billion to the American war effort. In the end, a considerably larger contribution seems certain.

Germany is likely to be the major financial backer. So far it claims to have contributed a total of DM 3.3 billion (£1.1 billion). However, most of the cash payments have gone into economic support for Egypt, Turkey and other "front-line" countries, rather than direct aid for the allies' military costs. This was

clearly unsatisfactory for the US and other allied countries and this week the German government has been forced to go much further.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, said yesterday that the total costs would be "of a large dimension which we will not be able to finance by normal budgetary means". Although the chancellor refused to be specific on the exact figures, his comments suggest that Germany's total commitment might go up to DM 10 billion or more.

The third reason for reassurance about the war's broader economic impact is that because economic growth was weakening in America and Britain, the spending on the armed forces and replenishment of defence stocks after the war could provide a useful fillip to their economies.

Leading article, page 15

GERMANY

Kohl condemns Saddam and sends £95m to help Israel

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

IRAQ's third Scud missile attack on Tel Aviv yesterday stung Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, into making his toughest denunciation yet of President Saddam Hussein.

The attack also prompted him to send DM 250 million (£95 million) in emergency aid to Israel, along with a goodwill mission headed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister. The attack was aimed at the rights of the Israelis to live, "for which we Germans have a special responsibility," he said.

The government is also to send Carl-Dieter Spranger, the co-operation minister, while Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the opposition Social Democrats was also to travel to Israel to show solidarity with the government.

At the same press conference the chancellor gave an advance warning to his countrymen that taxes would almost certainly have to rise so that Germany could pay a fair share of the costs of the Gulf war. While he again ruled out any question of direct involvement in the fighting, he made it plain that the nation would have to make a financial sacrifice and that tax increases were the likeliest way of finding the money.

The chancellor refused to say how much money Germany would contribute but said it would

be too much to finance by normal budgetary means. Taxes might have to rise even though he had promised before his re-election last month that this would not be necessary to pay for unity.

The main purpose of the news conference, however, was to try to counter growing international criticisms of Germany for failing to do more to help the war effort. Volker Rühe, general secretary of the chancellor's Christian Democrats, gave a warning in an interview published in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* yesterday that European union was being jeopardised by Germany's perceived refusal to help. This made western European union almost impossible, he said; European monetary union would not even be possible if Germany was not seen as wanting to help build a "community of destiny".

The chancellor sought to make it clear that there were no political differences on the Gulf with countries like Britain, France and Italy who have sent forces to fight in the war. Saddam alone had been responsible for the war, he said. The barbaric mistreatment of the allied prisoners and the threat of a worldwide terror onslaught showed that the Iraqi leader only wanted to escalate the war. In the struggle against this attack on the world community, Germany stood solidly beside its partners and allies.

The chancellor also spoke out firmly against the anti-American demonstrations which have spread throughout Germany since the outbreak of the war. The coalition was fighting on behalf of the international community against an unscrupulous dictator so that everyone, including Germans, could live tomorrow in a peaceful world, he said.

Herr Genscher, at the same press conference, said that Germany was sending substantial military supplies to help in the war, although for security reasons he refused to say precisely what was involved. Germany is a big producer of munitions and precision instruments used by Nato and is likely to be supplying this type of equipment to the armed forces. Herr Kohl said that he had already been told by President Bush that Germany was providing more material help to the coalition than any other nation not participating in the fighting.

Germany remembers, page 14
Leading article, page 15



No man's land: An Egyptian worker who has fled Iraq, surrounded by the luggage of his fellow refugees near Ruweisib

on the Jordanian border yesterday. He was one of up to 5,000 people waiting to cross the frontier which was closed by Iraq

earlier in the day. It was reported that one Bedouin was killed and another injured near the border when they were struck by a bomb

or missile. A relief worker said that about 12,000 people had crossed into Jordan in the past week, while up to a million more

are expected to try to leave Iraq and Kuwait. Syria is setting up camps along its borders with Iraq and Jordan.

JAPAN

Political squabbles delay \$9bn package

From JOANNA FITMAN IN TOKYO

SQUABBLES between Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japan's finance minister, and Mitsuki Kato, director of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) policy affairs committee, prompted Japan's prime minister to cancel a scheduled press conference last night at which he was expected to announce details of the extra \$9 billion package Japan has pledged for the Gulf effort.

Mr Hashimoto, who promised the additional funds to the allied coalition in New York earlier this week, discovered that while he had been away, Mr Kato, annoyed that the LDP had not been consulted before the promise, had suggested that Japan offered a further \$1.2 billion in aid to the front-line states.

Whatever the final decision on the extent of Japan's promise, the plans as to exactly how or when — or if — the funds are raised are entirely up in the air. One possibility now being discussed is a temporary rise in taxes. Another, is the issue of short-term government bonds.

Toshiki Kaifu, the prime minister, has a labyrinthine path to negotiate before he can deliver on any promised contribution. The first stage will be to put the proposal for additional funds before the Diet, the Japanese parliament.

The opposition Japan Socialist Party and Japan Communist Par-

ties oppose any further aid, financial, medical or otherwise, to the Gulf effort on constitutional, political and moral grounds. The opposition Komito also opposes contributions to the costs of military action in the Gulf, but would agree to contributing humanitarian aid.

Given their control of the Upper House of the Diet, the opposition parties have vowed to block the LDP's proposal. Even within the LDP, factional disputes are raging over whether Japan should contribute at all to the Gulf efforts, and whether the current impasse may provide sufficient impetus to topple Mr Kaifu.

Politicians jockeying for position are having to strike a balance between wishing to sabotage Mr Kaifu's chances of re-election at the end of his term in November, avoiding damage to Japan's international image and keeping Japan's avowedly pacifist electorate happy.

It might be expeditious for Mr Kaifu to take his funding promise straight to the Ministry of Finance to arrange for supplementary budgetary measures. This he could do without having to seek the approval of the Diet.

However, squabbles between the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan may block even this. The ministry is opposed to an issue of bonds which would keep interest rates high.

MAN IN THE NEWS: PETER ARNETT

Lone voice behind enemy lines

By MICHAEL BRYNION
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

IT IS a hard responsibility to be virtually the only source of news from a country, especially during a war. There are bound to be accusations that a correspondent remaining in a capital when his colleagues have been expelled is being manipulated for propaganda reasons, or has been so circumscribed in what he can say that his reports give a distorted view.

Peter Arnett, the correspondent for Cable News Network in Baghdad, is a tough man, a seasoned war correspondent who is better qualified than almost anyone to resist the pressures put on him by the Iraqis. For 30 years he has reported wars and violence. He has lived and worked in countries such as the Soviet Union, South Africa, South Vietnam and Israel, where the restrictions on correspondents are enormous.

In the first day of the war he and two CNN colleagues provided vivid reporting which has won worldwide acclaim. But his reports from Baghdad are now censored and therefore necessarily partial. His movements are restricted, his access to news is carefully controlled. Yesterday he reported an allied attack on what the Iraqis claimed to be a baby formula factory. But neither his camera nor his commentary confirmed what he was officially told.

His own network gave prominence to American claims that it was a biological weapons establishment. Arnett, a divorcee with two



Arnett argued with the Iraqis as the bombs flew

children and nearing 60, was born in New Zealand and first made his name in Southeast Asia. He was one of several young Australian and New Zealand reporters in the region, thrown out of Indonesia in 1962, and working as a freelance then in Laos. He won a Pulitzer prize in 1966, reporting the American involvement in Vietnam for the Associated Press, and stayed in Saigon until the south fell in 1975.

He has never been far from conflict: El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan. He was in Tel Aviv during the 1973 war, and in Beirut when the TWA plane was hijacked in 1985. His last assignment for CNN, which he joined in 1981 a year after the all-news television station began, was in Jerusalem. Before that he was in Moscow, when even in the early Gorbachev

days he was subject to the usual harassment that Western reporters endured. Thugs beat him up in 1987 after he reported the protests of Jewish refugees on the eve of the Washington summit.

Colleagues who have worked with him say he is no daredevil, but a man who knows what war can do and bring. While the other two reporters in the Baghdad hotel room had a brave born of experience of gunfire, Arnett knew that missiles can penetrate buildings. Yet it was Arnett who argued with the Iraqi guards while the bombs and glass were flying.

His reports from Baghdad, he would admit, have to be seen in the knowledge that they are what the censors want the world to hear and see. Yesterday he described the city markets, the availability of food and the response by the military to his presence with a camera. He was able to draw a comparison — a contrast — between Baghdad and Hanoi while both were under American bombing.

For all his experience, the real problems of war reporting are often trivial or technical. Yesterday there was a transmission break: nothing Arnett could prevent, though he was back on air fairly rapidly.

EUROPE

EC stand left in confusion

From GEORGE BROCK
IN STRASBOURG

THE European parliament's attempt to agree a declaration on the Gulf war collapsed in acrimony and confusion last night. After more than six hours of debate and a series of motions and amendments, every motion had either been voted down or withdrawn.

M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, left the chamber at one point making the expressive gesture of pointing an imaginary gun at his head. Western European countries have contributed the following forces: BRITAIN: Up to 34,000 men, about 25,000 in the army, which has some 170 Challenger tanks; up to 72 Tornados and Jaguar aircraft; Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft and Puma helicopters; 16 naval ships, including two destroyers and two frigates; the Ark Royal has been sent to the Eastern Mediterranean; 1,000 medical reservists.

FRANCE: 13,500 troops, including 10,000 in Saudi Arabia, a 4,000-strong garrison at Djibouti; Navy has 2,500 men on 11 ships; airforce of 1,000 men has 40 warplanes — 24 Jaguars, 12 Mirage 2000s and 4 Mirage F1GR reconnaissance planes; 120 anti-tank helicopters, 40 AMX-30 battle tanks, plus light tanks and field guns.

TURKEY: 100,000 regular troops serve near the Iraqi border, backed by 35,000 paramilitary gendarmes and police, 50 Leopard-1 tanks; Airforce has some 30 F-16s and 20 F-4 and F-104 fighters, several F-15 fighters; 5,000 troops; Navy has three destroyers, two submarines, a minesweeper and a supply ship.

BELGIUM: Two minehunters and a support ship.

ITALY: Three frigates and eight Tornado fighter planes.

THE NETHERLANDS: Two frigates, one supply ship and crew of 600; 50,000 gas masks sent to Turkey.

SPAIN: One frigate and two corvettes; hospital supplies.

DENMARK: One corvette.

NATO: 18 German Alpha-jets, six Italian F-104 Starfighter reconnaissance planes and 18 Belgian Mirage-5 fighter bombers.

Leading article, page 15

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK by Susan Ellicott

Humour becomes first casualty on home front

The order of the day in Washington since the outbreak of war in the Gulf is politics as not quite usual. President Bush is maintaining a studied normality while the rest of the city's politicians try to weigh up what is seemingly behaviour when public attention is fixed on television pictures of missile attacks.

One casualty of Operation Desert Storm on the social calendar of the US capital's rich and famous is the 78th annual sag dinner of the invitation-only Alhambra Club, so named for the club's deep roots that search for liquid refreshment. The club's all-male 150 members meet once a year to eat, drink and poke fun at themselves. Under the cloud of warfare, the club's secretary has cancelled this Saturday's gathering because "it would be in

your after-dinner speech went down like a bomb



particularly bad taste to have a humorous dinner ... Among those

expected at the head table were Mr Bush, Dan Quayle, the vice-president, cabinet members, congressional leaders, senior military brass and Supreme Court justices.

The club, founded in 1913, handed Mr Bush his first presidency in 1985 when he was Ronald Reagan's deputy by nominating him as US leader on the Alhambra ticket.

Few of Washington's career women will be distressed to hear about the event's cancellation, although the diarists of US newspapers were probably counting on the dinner for a spicy anecdote or two for their pages. One of the most famous political tempers to emerge from a recent Alhambra evening was an apology by Senator Pete Domenici, a New

Mexico Democrat, to one of the Senate's only two female members. "Just like the singer Tom Jones, women often throw their panties at me when I speak," he told an audience in 1985. "It happened once yesterday. I don't know what came over Barbara Mikulski."

Mrs Mikulski, a fellow Democrat from Maryland, gracefully accepted her colleague's apology by appearing on the Senate floor with a pair of panties on her head.

Restaurants in the US capital frequented by the powerful are reporting quiet business as members of Congress stay in their home constituencies or decline to venture from home for security reasons. Political fundraisers are also up in the air even as politicians re-elected last November struggle to replenish

their coffers. Richard Gephardt, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, has postponed his 50th birthday party. Tickets were \$500 a head and the Missouri Democrat has but \$241,032 in the bank after spending almost \$1.4 million to hold on to his seat.

Charles Grassley, a Republican senator in the isolationist Midwestern state of Iowa, decided to go ahead with a \$1,000-a-ticket reception at Capitol Hill, although he cancelled a similar event in Des Moines.

For others, war cannot dampen the financial realities of US politics. One freshman member of Congress, Thomas Andrews, is forging ahead with plans for a \$500-a-head reception next week in the hope of paying off \$90,000 of campaign debt.

Saturday Review

How the military changed direction

"It is to be hoped that because of the way our people can fight the war our returning warriors will never suffer the deplorable treatment meted out by the American people to veterans of the war in Vietnam." Norman Dixon on new pride and old prejudice

Muscling in on a movie fortune

Kate Muir meets the beefcake billionaire Arnold Schwarzenegger

Schooled at the dinner table

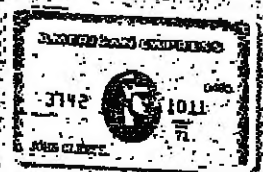
Home Office minister Angela Rumbold recalls lessons learnt at her parents' dinner parties, a better training ground than any of the 15 schools she attended

The Times on Saturday: order it to be sure of it

© 1990 American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc.



John Cleese. Cardmember since 1971.



Membership Has Its Privileges.
Call 0800 700 777 to apply.

DEPORTATIONS

More Iraqis detained as 14 students are expelled

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

FOURTEEN Iraqi students were deported from Britain to Jordan yesterday by armed police as the Home Office security operation continued with fresh arrests. Police and immigration officials detained 31 Iraqis regarded as a possible risk to national security.

Since September 160 Iraqis and 12 others holding passports from a variety of Middle East countries have been detained pending deportation. Many have already left Britain but last night 87 individuals were being held in Penitentiary prison or immigration service detention.

The latest arrests, which began overnight, were made as a High Court judge rejected an attempt by a noted Palestinian author to challenge the deportations and decided that he had been wrong to permit a hearing into another Palestinian case earlier this week. Mr Justice Simon Brown said that the courts could not investigate matters of national security.

The judge ruled that an application by Abbas Shaebak, aged 46, a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport, for leave to seek a writ of habeas corpus freeing him from custody in Penitentiary prison was misconceived. He also held that Mr Shaebak, an executive member of the anti-Saddam Arab Human Rights Committee, could not seek a judicial review of the home secretary's decision to detain him after he was served with a deportation notice.

The judge said that the way for detainees to challenge deportation notices was through the non-statutory advisory committee set up to investigate such cases involving matters of national security. The judge suggested that Mr Shaebak would not be at a

disadvantage by having to appear before the advisory committee without legal representation.

"He is an academic and a journalist, plainly of enormous intelligence and ability and well able to advance his own case," he said. The committee would also be able to form an intelligent view of the background facts and national security implications, which the courts could not do.

During the hearing Eugene Cotran, for Mr Shaebak, argued that the non-statutory advisory committee was a useless procedure as an alternative to a High Court hearing. Mr Shaebak would have no right to legal representation before the committee, would not be told the case against him, the hearing would be held in secret and possibly take months, and he would not be able to appeal.

Rejecting all those arguments, the judge said that Mr Shaebak had been given reasons for his detention when the deportation notice was issued. He said the reasons had been enlarged by Alison Foster, counsel for the Home Office, who said that Iraq had openly threatened terrorist action against unspecified western targets and that Mr Shaebak's "own links with an organisation which we believe might take such action in support of the Iraqis" made his presence in the United Kingdom "an unacceptable security risk".

The judge also said that he had made a wrong decision in giving leave for a hearing to a Palestinian who says he is facing deportation with his wife because he is related to a Palestinian terrorist. Last night it was not clear what would happen to the hearing set for tomorrow.

Friendly chat bridges religious differences

By ALAN FRANKS

HELMET in hand, a policeman pokes his head tentatively round the carved mahogany door of a mosque in Birmingham and asks if everything is all right.

Over the previous ten minutes some 150 local Muslims, most of them originally from the Indian sub-continent, have filed quietly into the gold-domed building, next to a funeral parlour in the northern suburb of Aston. They have removed their shoes and placed them in neat racks each side of the door. After performing ritual ablutions, they have gone upstairs to a large carpeted hall to say their late afternoon prayers.

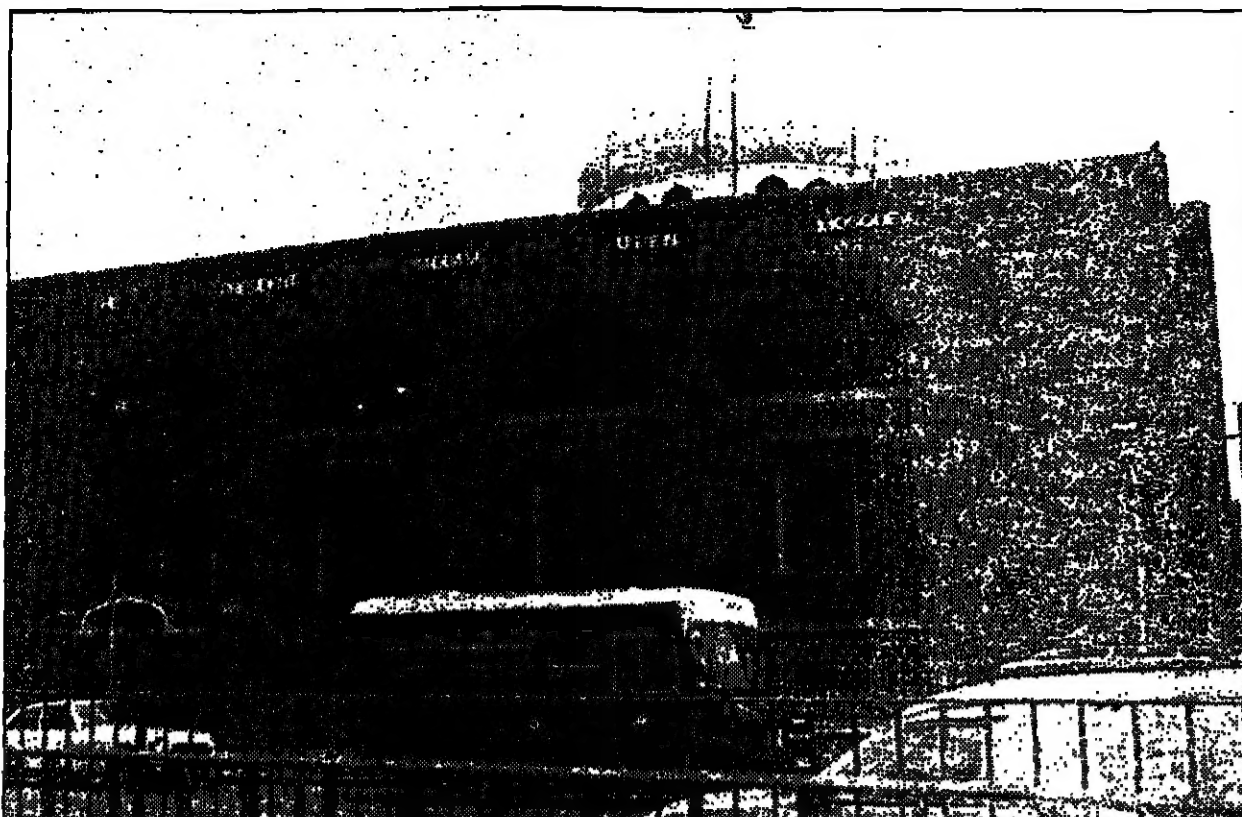
Bahauddin Sayed, the 33-year-old deputy imam, who is waiting to lead the congregation, leans over the wooden balcony and nods assent. "You've got our number," the policeman says. "If you've any problems, give us a call."

"Much obliged," the tall, bespectacled cleric replies cheerily.

It is an encouraging exchange, testament to a local police force's efforts to foster good community relations, particularly at a time when British Muslims have begun to voice their opposition to the Gulf war. What makes it remarkable is the name over the building's entrance - The President Saddam Hussein Mosque - picked out in large silver capital letters.

The mosque was constructed over seven years starting in 1981, its president, Hazratina Kazi, a short, energetic former postman aged 68, explains that, a decade ago, he approached Muslim ambassadors for funds. Only Iraq responded, offering a £1.6 million donation. Part of the deal was that the red brick building, with its golden dome and £37,000 worth of carpet woven in nearby Kidderminster, should bear the Iraqi president's name in perpetuity.

The mosque's Iraqi connection is controversial, even among its own worshippers. "What's the name got to do with anything?" one member asks defensively.



The mosque in Birmingham built with a £1.6 million donation from Saddam and which bears his name

sively. "We'd be happier if we didn't have it." But outside, in the street running down to Aston Villa football club, a young factory worker says defiantly: "Saddam is a great Muslim leader. There's a lot of support for him here."

Police protection for the mosque was stepped up in September after four youths caused £2,400 worth of damage trying to burn the place down. But this act of vandalism only stiffened resolve among local Muslims to keep their Iraqi ties.

Mr Kazi says Saddam's name has been retained as a mark of respect for the man who funded the building's construction. Two weeks ago he travelled to Baghdad to attend his benefactor's Islamic peace conference. At the weekend he was in Bradford for a meeting of British Muslim leaders who condemned the allied attack on Iraq and called for the overthrow of Islamic governments fighting in the coalition against Saddam Hussein.

Mr Kazi denies he or his co-religionists are acting unpatriotically. "We are all British Muslims. Our first allegiance is to our government." He says he is "praying that good sense will prevail". Politics and religion should not be mixed, he adds.

Across the street the Rev Richard Hunt, vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, agrees. "Some people want those distinctions confused," he says. "We pray for the safety of that mosque every day."

Is Mr Kazi worried about the Gulf war turning into a religious conflict? "I don't think it will come to that," he answers, matter-of-factly. Why then the fulsome support expressed for the Iraqi dictator at the Bradford meeting? "It was a very emotional occasion. There was a very strong feeling that there should be peace. Somehow religion and politics can get linked. Saddam should not have gone into Kuwait," argues a senior mosque official, who does not want to be named.

"But, after that happened the Arabs should have been allowed to work it out for themselves."

Would not that have allowed the Iraqi president to stay in Kuwait? "If the Saudis and Kuwaitis had asked Muslims round the world to support them, the necessary pressure would have been put on Saddam Hussein," he replies with confidence. Leaving the mosque, I ask

him if local Muslims have taken special precautions against a possible hostile reaction if the allies suffer reverses in the Gulf? "Well, we don't wear gas masks," he says, with a smile, and then adds, more seriously, "We're a well-established Muslim community. There is no reason for us to feel threatened because we are British Muslims." And his well-modulated accent is firmly on the word British.

MEDIA

BBC news relayed to troops

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

RADIO 4 FM, the BBC station devoted to non-stop news of the Gulf war, is to be relayed to British and American troops in the Gulf via a station at Al Jubayl, eastern Saudi Arabia.

The BBC station, which has been relying on unpaid volunteers as the cost of Gulf coverage escalates, is already broadcasting in Germany via British Forces Broadcasting.

"We've been operating on a shoestring," said Jenny Abramsky, editor of BBC news and current affairs radio, adding that BBC radio is in the red as a result of the war.

Coverage of the Gulf conflict has put the BBC's World Service more than £750,000 over budget.

BBC Television's costs for covering the Gulf conflict shot past £2 million before the war began, but the BBC will not reveal how much it is overspending.

ITN, which spent £500,000 to put its 75 correspondents and crew in place, has been spending an extra £120,000 a day since war broke out. Its normal weekly budget of just over £1 million has been increased to over £1.8 million.

Diary, page 14

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MPs urge Israelis to show restraint

By PETER MULLIGAN

ISRAEL was urged by all sides in the Commons yesterday not to retaliate against the Iraqi missile attack on Tel Aviv in which three people died and 98 were injured.

Douglas Hogg, junior foreign office minister, told MPs that Israel was entitled to defend herself but that was not the issue.

He said: "The question is whether it is in her interests to retaliate. We believe it is not. To do so would be to play Saddam Hussein's game without in our view adding to Israel's security. I hope that Israel will continue to show the same patient and courageous restraint that she has already displayed in the face of outrageous provocation."

Mr Hogg said that the allied coalition would do all in its power to defend the Israelis and he condemned the attack as indiscriminate.

Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, said it was unrealistic to expect the Israeli government to submit its people to a series of barbarous repeated and monstrous attacks without retaliating.

Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour MP for Crewe and

Nantwich, said that in a democratic country, people would expect to be defended by their own government.

Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, feared an escalation of the war in which Israel and Jordan might become involved. The Security Council of the UN should meet to consider the implications of the bombing, he said.

Robert O'Neill, professor of the history of war at Oxford, told the Commons foreign affairs committee yesterday that the Israelis had superior intelligence information on Iraq and the Gulf which gave them a much better chance than the allies of going after Saddam Hussein.



WAR CABINET

Fog lifts to disclose air strike successes

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

GOVERNMENT sources announced after yesterday's meeting of the war cabinet that "the fog is lifting both literally and metaphorically". Improved weather conditions in the Middle East had allowed reconnaissance flights to verify the effects of bombing raids in recent days and allowed the allies to resume planned patterns of attack.

Intelligence reports shown to ministers yesterday revealed strong evidence that Iraqi chemical and nuclear facilities had been significantly damaged. The airfield bombing runs by RAF Tornados with their GP233 cluster bombs were said to

have made precision bombing of such targets possible by creating air superiority for the allies.

While the fog may have lifted in the Middle East, however, it still hung densely over Whitehall yesterday. It was made clear that no photographic evidence of the successful raids would be made available to the media, with some military figures arguing that too much information had been given already.

The Whitehall information service said that any detailed information passed on to newspapers, radio, and television would give away to the Iraqis the degree to which the allied forces could distinguish between real and dummy targets. It could not confirm

reports of the deliberate firing of Kuwaiti oilfields by Iraq, and the government was said to have no knowledge either of the treatment or location of the captured RAF pilots.

Yesterday's war cabinet discussed the latest Scud missile attack on Israel. Britain has continued to urge restraint on the Israelis through diplomatic contacts. There is, however, a growing doubt among British ministers that the intense domestic political pressures on the Israeli government to hit back will be resisted for much longer.

The question of how to pay for the war and what further contributions might be solicited from non-combatant nations was not discussed at the meeting.

Kinnock's war: calm and passion raises stature

By PHILLIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock has won some far from grudging praise from his Conservative opponents during the past few days. A senior Tory backbencher chatting with colleagues on Monday night relayed the Opposition leader's speech in the Gulf debate the best he had heard him make. His friend disagreed; Mr Kinnock's performance the previous Tuesday on the eve of war had been even better.

Yesterday the Labour leader was composed and relaxed among an audience of military experts as he fielded questions after a lunchtime speech to the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall. It is very early days but in the eyes of his early days but in the eyes of his shadow cabinet colleagues Mr Kinnock has had a good start to the war. While the Labour party can never expect much

political profit from an international conflict in which Britain is involved, they believe that Mr Kinnock is competently seizing the opportunity to underline his credentials to be a national leader.

One said yesterday that Mr Kinnock's capacity in his recent speeches and his national television broadcast last week to display the right mixture of calm and passion was precisely what the country desired at such a time. "The big doubt about John Major is whether he has the ability to move up a gear," Mr Kinnock's colleagues said. "By focusing attention imaginatively on what should happen when peace breaks out Neil was changing pace and leading the debate."

Mr Kinnock's skills at party management and his achievement in turning Labour once more into an electoral force has earned him much credit; if

anything his role as the driver of key policy changes has been understated. On the big issues such as defence and European monetary union it has been Mr Kinnock who has laid out the destination for his colleagues and asked them to help him get there.

Foreign policy and military strategy in general, and the



Kinnock shows voracious appetite for information

Gulf conflict in particular, are areas where he feels at home. It has always been wrong to equate Mr Kinnock's CND past with pacifism. This is the man who in his younger days wanted to be a policeman. The man who three years ago on a Middle East tour was taken to an underground museum at a kibbutz near the Golan Heights containing arms and ammunition used by the Israelis against the British in 1947-8 and surprised reporters and friends with his prodigious knowledge of the ageing weapons. The man who cares passionately about the welfare of the British forces.

Mr Kinnock, according to a close friend, has a voracious appetite for information himself. His recent speeches and television address have followed a mass of consultation with his political colleagues and a handful of academics and former senior military officers, but they have all been

written by him personally. Mr Kinnock listens, takes advice, but writes his own speeches.

Since the balloon went up last week the colleagues most regularly beating a path to Mr Kinnock's Westminster office for policy discussions have been Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, the highly-regarded George Robertson, Mr Kaufman's No 2, and Martin O'Neill, the shadow defence secretary.

The leadership's formula of calling for sanctions to be given longer to work and opposing an early war succeeded in putting the lid on the beginnings of a rebellion among the shadow cabinet soft left. But no sooner had Mr Kinnock contained that uprising than the outbreak of hostilities enabled him to throw his party behind the war effort. Along with the prime minister, the ultimate test for Mr Kinnock could come if things start to go wrong.

PEACE CAMPAIGN

Objectors 'need to be told of rights'

By RAY CLANCY

MEN and women reservists who are on standby but are reluctant to fight because they do not support a war which they believe has nothing to do with Britain, want to object but are unaware of the procedure, it was claimed yesterday.

The Peace Pledge Union, the pacifist organisation founded by Sigfried Sassoon in 1936, said it had received calls from reservists, and their families and friends, seeking information.

Bill Hetherington, a senior committee member, said: "Reservists are worried because they joined the forces to fight for Britain but they do not believe this war has anything to do with Britain, that it is to do with oil."

The union believes the opportunities for objectors should be publicised more clearly. Mr Hetherington said: "Reservists, like regulars currently serving full time, may apply under Defence Council instruction 3/75 for a complete discharge from all military obligations on the grounds of conscientious objection."

"The process involves an initial written application which is then referred to the Ministry of Defence which can discharge on its own initiative or refer the application to the Advisory Committee on Conscientious Objection."

B&Q - The D.I.Y. SALE



SAVE £5

Automatic Security Night Light.
Ring 585R. Weatherproof. Automatically switches on at dusk and off at dawn. (Excludes bulb). Was £24.99

SALE PRICE

£16.99

Plus 1000's MORE FANTASTIC SALE BARGAINS IN STORE



NOBODY DOES D.I.Y. BETTER

OPEN 9AM TO 8PM
Open Monday to Saturday 9am to 8pm. Our Scotch stores are also open Sundays 9am to 6pm.

FREE DELIVERY
Any item purchased from B&Q D.I.Y. Supercentres can be delivered free anywhere in mainland UK, Northern Ireland, Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey.

FOR YOUR NEAREST STORE
RING 081-200 0200

Offer is subject to availability. Size shown is approximate. Price includes V.A.T. Price may vary in Northern Ireland and B&Q DEPOT. Some of our smaller Supercentres do not have the full range of products. Please phone to check before travelling.

Major tells manifesto working groups to be ready next month

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major has ordered his manifesto working groups to produce their report by the end of the first week of next month in a move that will be seen by Conservative MPs as signalling the possibility of a June general election.

Under Margaret Thatcher's original timetable for the next election, the groups, which are organised on a departmental basis, were expected to report by the end of this month. Their work was thrown into disarray by the turmoil of the leadership contest and some have held no more than a couple of meetings.

The prime minister's intervention is intended to galvanise their efforts and to ensure that he keeps open his options for an early election.

Mr Major appears to be toying with the possibility of an appeal for a fresh mandate on the back of a spring victory in the Gulf war. With the recession threatening to be deeper and longer than first feared, the prospects of an October election seemed to be receding. If the prime minister rules out a June poll, he may choose to delay a dissolution of Parliament until 1992 when

the economic outlook should be more promising.

Meanwhile, the power struggle surrounding the manifesto will take a fresh turn tonight when one of the newer political pressure groups starts to flex its muscles.

At a seminar in London organised by the Radical Society, a group of speakers drawn largely from the Conservative right will seek to lay claim to Mr Major's cloudy vision of a classless society by arguing for a reduced role for the state in social policy.

Arthur Seldon, one of the gurus of the new right, will argue that current policy has created under-classes in housing, health, education and pensions. Consumers of such services have been sidelined by vested interests in government, the professions, the unions and industry.

Mr Seldon will claim that the ordinary citizens of the country are doing badly under government "by the boss, for the bully".

Rule by the culturally powerful should be replaced by market forces in which lower taxes give consumers the power to shop around for

the services they want, he believes. "The radical aim now is to undo the century-old errors of government by reducing to a third its power to tax, control and regulate."

"The tasks are to sell off the council estates, re-finance the hospitals by private insurance, run the state schools by private entrepreneurs and replace the state pension by private saving", he will say.

Professor Stephen Haseler, the society's chairman and a former member of the Labour party and the SDP, will argue that an open, classless society can be created only by eliminating snobbery, social barriers and restrictive practices.

Tonight's meeting will also be addressed by John Redwood, a trade and industry minister and a former head of the Downing Street policy unit under Mrs Thatcher.

Other speakers at meetings planned to be held over the next three months include Nicholas Ridley, the former trade and industry secretary and a Thatcherite, and Graham Mather, who is director of the Institute of Economic Affairs.



Proud moment: Lord Sterling of Plaistow (centre), the former Sir Jeffrey Sterling, who took his seat in the Lords yesterday, with his sponsors, Lord Jenkin of Roding (left) and Lord Goodman

Minister tries to head off revolt

By JILL SHERMAN
SOCIAL SERVICES
CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAM Waldegrave, the health secretary, is trying to ward off a backbench rebellion in support of a no-fault compensation scheme for vic-

tims of medical accidents by promising speedier access to the courts and lower costs.

A private member's bill, introduced by Rosie Barnes, independent SDP MP for Greenwich, detailing such a scheme, was given widespread

support yesterday by the medical and legal professions and by consumer organisations. Mr Waldegrave, however, has made clear that the government is opposed to the bill which would allow medical accident victims to be

compensated irrespective of fault. During a meeting with Mrs Barnes on Tuesday Mr Waldegrave failed to persuade her to drop the bill and told her that the government would vote against it.

"There was no common ground as far as the principles were concerned", Mrs Barnes said at a press conference.

The government may be tempted to try to talk out the bill during its second reading tomorrow week so that it is not seen in fact to vote against a bill that has cross-party support from about fifty MPs as well as support from many organisations.

Mr Waldegrave is circulating alternative proposals to help to stop Conservative MPs backing Mrs Barnes. The proposals include a suggestion that soaring compensation settlements could be checked by basing any future damages on treatment in the NHS.

The health secretary has also indicated his support for a proposal from Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, for a register of specialist solicitors to which patients can be referred. That, he says, would ensure speedier access to the courts.

Labour to cut council controls

LABOUR promised yesterday to abolish many controls on local government spending as part of moves to improve municipal self-confidence and the quality of council services (our Local Government Correspondent writes).

Launching Labour's proposal for a quality commission to monitor the standard of council services, Bryan Gould, the shadow environment spokesman, said that the emphasis would be on service.

Labour would end the rule that council services be put out to tender and reduce the amount of external auditing of council finances, he said.

Councils that sought to cut costs by reducing services below what the new commission regarded as acceptable might be required to spend more to bring their services up to standard.

The Audit Commission, which has a wide-ranging brief to check on value for money, would be abolished and its functions taken over by the new commission.

MPs on the attack over estate agents

By JOHN WINDER

THE government is under pressure from both sides of the Commons to legislate to stop estate agents issuing misleading descriptions of houses. An order under present legislation dealing with misdescription of property is to be made by the trade and industry department and the government appears ready to back a private member's bill to deal with the issue.

The order, expected soon, is part of a package of measures to curb malpractices in estate agency that was announced last April. Edward Leigh, consumer affairs minister, told the Commons yesterday that the government still intends to amend the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, to apply its provisions to descriptions of real property.

Irene Adams, Labour MP for Paisley North, complained that the government had left the field wide open for hundreds of unscrupulous agents. How could it justify its lack of

action? Mr Leigh said that ministers had listened to representations. A bill introduced by John Butcher (Coventry South West, C) should deal with misdescription of property.

Nigel Griffiths, Labour spokesman, said that the government had failed to honour its commitment to act by January 1 this year. Robert Dunn, Conservative MP for Dartford said that the house buyer should abide by the phrase *caveat emptor*, but the steps the minister had outlined should be brought forward as early as possible. Young people who were first-time buyers might take estate agents at face value.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; prime minister. Debate on economic and monetary union.
Lords (3): New Roads and Street Works bill, report.

It can be hard to plan your budget with changing interest rates. That's why Halifax Building

Society has brought out a new fixed rate mortgage with a low rate of only 12.75% (15.2% APR) on mortgages of £30,000 plus.

The beauty is, whatever happens to rates, your monthly repayments will remain constant until July 31st 1993 (after which you simply revert to the Society's variable mortgage rate).

Furthermore, you also

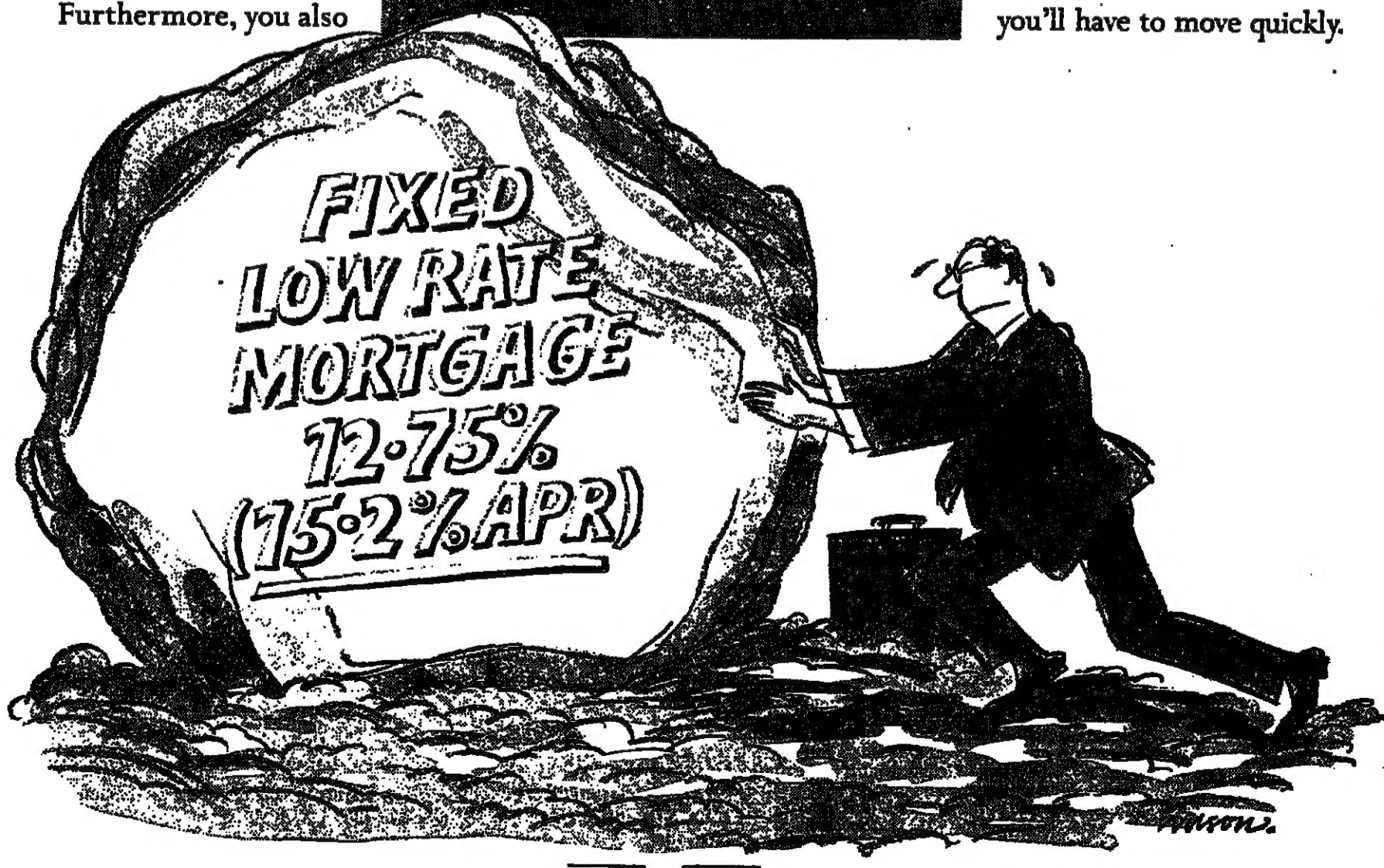
benefit from the Halifax Homebuying Service which offers you more than just mortgages.

Through our country-wide branch and Halifax Property Services networks, we can give you advice on surveys and valuations, and help you choose the right contents as well as property insurance.

Funds allocated to our new fixed rate mortgage are limited.

So if you want to move, you'll have to move quickly.

OUR
ADVICE WILL
HELP
YOU MOVE.
BUT OUR
RATE WON'T
SHIFT.



HALIFAX

EXAMPLE: A COUPLE (MALE AND FEMALE BOTH NON SMOKERS) AGED 25 YEARS APPLYING FOR AN ENDOWMENT MORTGAGE OF £50,000 SECURED OVER 25 YEARS ON A PURCHASE PRICE OF £20,000. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT £451.50 UNTIL 31/7/93 AND THEREAFTER £513.50. BOTH NET OF INCOME TAX AT THE BASIC RATE. MONTHLY ENDOWMENT PREMIUM £65.50. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £179,972. INCLUDES VALUATION FEE £145, SOLICITOR'S CHARGE (INC. VAT) £120, 20 ARRANGEMENT FEE £150, SEALING FEE £40, CHARGE FOR DESCRIPTION OF TITLE DEEDS £15 AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £211.47 ASSUMING COMPLETION IN 10/01/91. NO PROVISION FOR EARLY REPAYMENT AND REINSTATE. COUPLE SECURED A RATE OF 12.75% UNTIL 31/7/93 AND THEREAFTER 15.2% NET. ANY HOME LOAN MUST BE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE. RATES AND APR'S QUOTED ARE VARIABLE AFTER 31/7/93. APR'S SHOWN IS TYPICAL OF AN ENDOWMENT MORTGAGE FOR 25 YEARS. A SUITABLE ENDOWMENT POLICY, PENSION PLAN OR PEP IS ALSO USED AS SECURITY. YOUR ACCOUNT MUST BE CONDUCTED UNDER BUDGET PLAN WITH MONTHLY PAYMENTS MADE EITHER BY INTERNAL TRANSFER FROM A HALIFAX ACCOUNT OR DIRECT DEBIT FROM AN EXTERNAL CURRENT ACCOUNT. THIS OFFER ONLY APPLIES TO ENDOWMENT, PENSION, PEP OR INTEREST ONLY MORTGAGES AND IS SUBJECT TO SATISFACTORY APPRAISAL OF THE MORTGAGE ACCOUNT. A MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM IS CHARGED WHERE THE LOAN EXCEEDS THE SOCIETY'S NORMAL LENDING LIMITS. WRITTEN QUOTATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED ON REQUEST FROM YOUR LOCAL OFFICE OR HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, THIRTY FORD, HALFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE WF10 2HG. APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF STANDARD LIFE, WHICH IS A MEMBER OF LAIFCO.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

Road victims dying because hospitals fail, experts say

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 2,000 people injured in road crashes and other accidents die every year in Britain because of mistakes, misjudgments and inadequacies in hospitals, specialists said yesterday.

Up to one-fifth of the annual toll of 14,500 victims of fatal accidents could be saved through research, improved training and better facilities, the doctors said. The specialists were taking part in the launch in London of the Trauma Foundation, a new charity that aims to reduce what it describes as a national

epidemic of preventable deaths. "If you have a road accident at midnight, in most parts of the country you will be met by a casualty doctor who has just recently qualified and is at the beginning of his learning curve," David Skinner, a consultant at St Bartholemew's hospital, London, said.

A study by the Royal College of Surgeons of England two years ago of 1,000 deaths among trauma patients found that 486 died before reaching hospital and 102 of the 514 others who died in hospital could have been saved.

In many cases, injuries such as ruptured livers and spleens and lacerated lungs were misdiagnosed. In 63 cases, the patient died from a haemorrhage. "Mistakes that should never, never happen in hospitals do occur. Even the Brownies know how to deal with bleeding."

Mr Skinner dealt with many of the casualties of the recent Cannon Street train accident. He said hospitals and emergency services responded well to such incidents, but were less impressive in dealing with the relatively unspectacular road accidents that together caused 100 deaths every week. Casualties of the Gulf conflict moved to British hospitals would probably receive a much higher standard of care than would a road accident victim, because hospitals were geared up to make great efforts on behalf of the wounded.

Howard Sheriff, chairman of the foundation, and consultant in accident and emergency medicine at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, said: "If 5,000 people died from an infectious disease there would be calls for a public enquiry. Yet this number die every year after road accidents as part of an annual epidemic that receives little attention."

Ian Anderson, a consultant in accident and emergency medicine at the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, said: "A large body of the medical profession is unenthusiastic about this field because it is sticky and dangerous work, it means getting called out in the middle of the night." Because few doctors chose the speciality, there was a shortage of well-qualified, experienced hospital staff.

The foundation aims to become a multi-million pound charity that will fund research, improve postgraduate medical education and upgrade hospital facilities. Donations should be sent to St Bartholemew's Hospital, West Smithfield, London EC1A 7BE.

The British Medical Association yesterday called on the government to introduce random breath tests for drivers at roadside checks. The association has put its views to the House of Commons standing committee that is considering the government's road traffic bill.

Use of lay advocates rejected

The Crown Prosecution Service will announce today that it has rejected controversial proposals for using non-legally qualified clerks to present simple cases in court (Frances Gibb writes).

Last autumn the Commons home affairs committee recommended that lay advocates be used to present simple cases where the offence carried no custodial sentence and where the crown prosecutor was satisfied no issue of law would arise. An internal working party report persuaded the CPS not to proceed.

Science protest

More than 250 nuclear physicists who met at Warrington yesterday are to campaign against spending cuts by the Science and Engineering Research Council. They fear the closure of internationally-used facilities at Daresbury Laboratory, Cheshire, for studying the structure of the nucleus.

Cliff body found

The body of a woman was found yesterday below a cliff at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, near the wreckage of her car. Police had been looking for Mrs Karen Morton, aged 35, who was divorced and had two children, since she was reported missing on Tuesday.

Cruelty record

A record number of 1,525 cases of cruelty to animals were investigated in Cornwall last year. Leslie Sutton, an RSPCA chief inspector, yesterday called 1990 "a year of shame".

Barge enquiry

A public enquiry to decide whether a garage owner, Frank Barton, aged 42, can convert a 230-tonne Dutch barge into a floating restaurant on the Wye at Hereford was adjourned yesterday until May 21.

Tunnelling feat under the street

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE latest phase of an underground project which rivals the Channel tunnel in its technical achievements will open today with a narrow gauge train ride 220ft below the streets of London.

The departure of a works train from Sadler's Wells to Regent's Park will mark the completion of the latest section of London's ring main. When work is completed in 1996, the 8ft diameter water main, longer than the Channel tunnel and traversing areas of much greater difficulty than that encountered under the sea, will hold 250 million gallons of drinking water.

Using tunnelling machines similar to those used in the Channel tunnel, workers have already burrowed their way from the river Lea in Hertfordshire to the river Lea in Hertfordshire to the river Lea in Hertfordshire, north of London, through notoriously unstable Thames clays. The project is designed to ease the pressure on outdated water mains, some built in Victorian times, and to lay the foundations for London's water supply in the 21st century.

The new main, bigger than any underground rail-

way project since the second world war, is large enough to accommodate a London taxi, although workers will use a 2ft gauge works train until the water starts running in five years' time.

The London ring main, costing £250 million, has been dug without undue drama or delay. The latest section from New River Head next to Sadler's Wells to Barrow Hill in Regent's Park has been completed two weeks ahead of schedule and within its budget.

Tom Curtin, of Thames Water Utilities, the division of the privatized water company overseeing the work, said: "North London is heavily tubed, so we have had to go very deep into the London clays which has caused its own problems. At this depth the clay is very inconsistent and difficult to work with. We have had to go under King's Cross, St Pancras and Euston stations, not to mention the Regent's Park canal."

Londoners, however, may have been completely unaware of the work going on beneath their feet. There have been few signs on the surface and the few sites of work above ground have been well screened.



Best in Britain: Aberdour railway station, Fife, which secured a place in railway history yesterday when it was declared the best station in 1990, the highest accolade awarded by British Rail to staff at its 2,400 stations (Michael Dwyer writes). After intense competition, Andrew Philip, aged 56, the stationmaster

at Aberdour, joined the ranks of British Rail's elite for transforming his station, one of the smallest on the national network, into a model of beauty, customer quality and efficiency. Mr Philip, who was awarded the coveted "best station" engraved plaque, a framed certificate, and a cheque for £1,000 from

British Rail by the Princess Royal, said he was overwhelmed by the decision. "I have been trying for this for the past four years. I can't believe it," he said. Mr Philip said that he works an average of six hours each weekday and 18 hours every weekend cultivating the station's gardens, which have made it

a tourist attraction in its own right. He is helped by his wife Gwen. According to British Rail's panel of judges, Aberdour's horticultural excellence was matched only by its high standard of personal, friendly service. "In five years of judging, this is the best yet. An absolute delight," they said.

Lockerbie airline 'party to murder'

By KERRY GILL

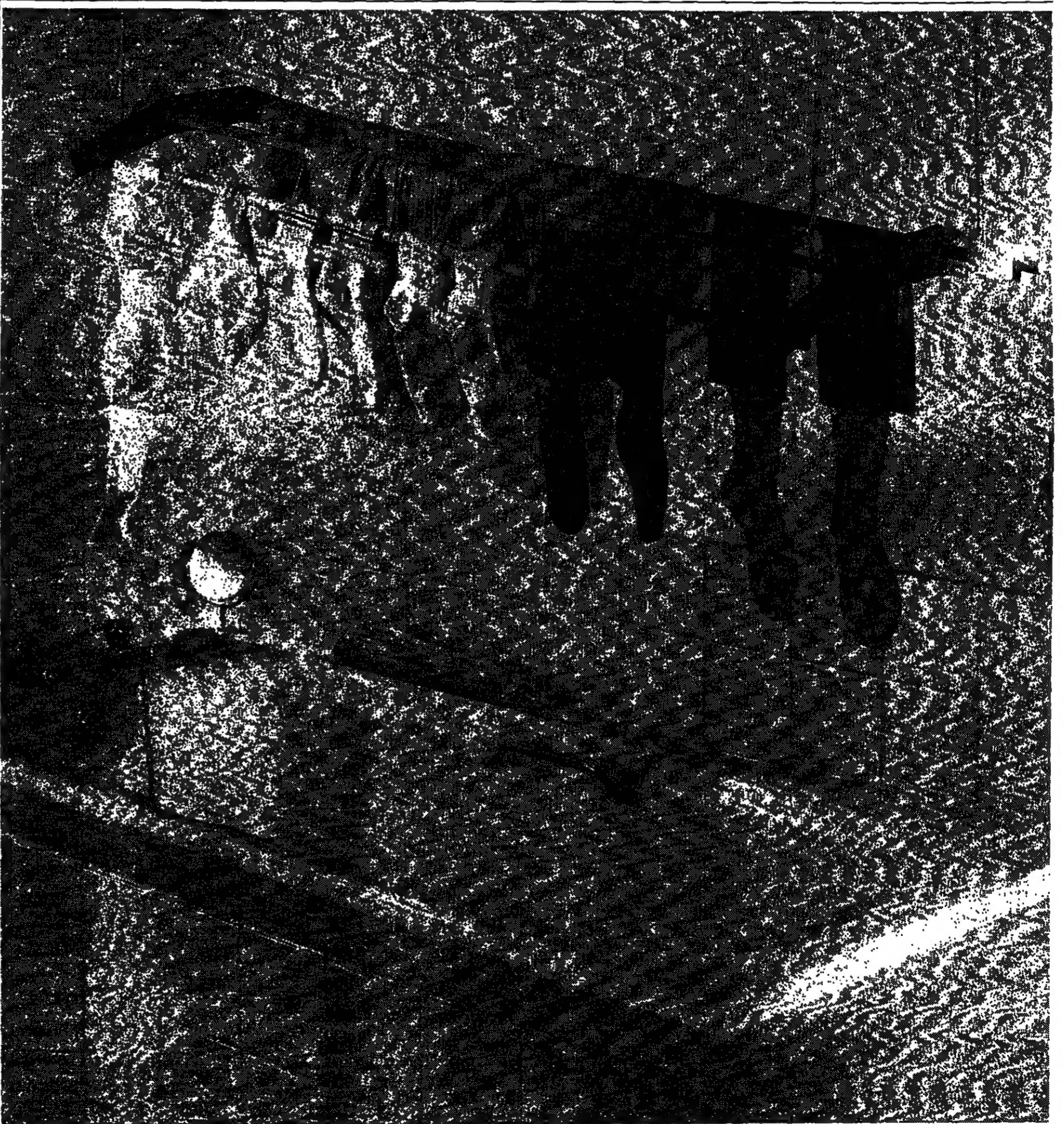
PAN AM, whose Boeing 747 airliner was blown up by a terrorist bomb over Lockerbie, was yesterday accused of being "party to murder".

Thomas Cocker, whose twin sons died in the disaster, told the enquiry in Dumfries that the airline was more concerned with minimising damage to itself than with helping the bereaved.

Mr Cocker said that he flew to Lockerbie with his wife two days after the bombing, hoping to recover the bodies of his sons, Jason and Eric, aged 20. He said he was excluded by airline officials and the police and had to wait 11 days before their release was sanctioned.

Mr Cocker said he became agitated and annoyed when undertakers refused to speak to him without a Pan Am representative present. "I expressed very strongly that Jason and Eric were not Pan Am's sons, not the Scottish police's sons. They were my sons."

He added: "Pan Am was a party to the murder of my sons. They should have had no business or right to participate in the manner they did." The enquiry continues today.



Save money on a Hotpoint washer dryer and get a free bathroom.

Whether the reason for buying a washer dryer is lack of space, or the convenience of a straight-through wash and dry programme, more people choose Hotpoint than any other make.

Our top of the range model takes a 9lb wash load,

and will wash and dry a 5lb cotton load in about an hour, so you can save time. And during our

Winter Sale you can save money too, because you'll find generous price reductions on all Hotpoint washer dryers. The sale is on at all Hotpoint Centres and leading electrical stores until March 2nd.

Call in, see the range, and ask about our Free Five Year Parts Guarantee and Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back promise. With a Hotpoint washer dryer, you don't only get the freedom of your bathroom, but also peace of mind.

Model 9985 1400 spin washer dryer with decor door
WAS £559.99 Now £529.99 SAVE £30
Model 9945 1400 spin washer dryer
WAS £519.99 Now £479.99 SAVE £40
Model 9935 1200 spin washer dryer
WAS £479.99 Now £449.99 SAVE £30
Model 9925 1000 spin washer dryer
WAS £439.99 Now £419.99 SAVE £20



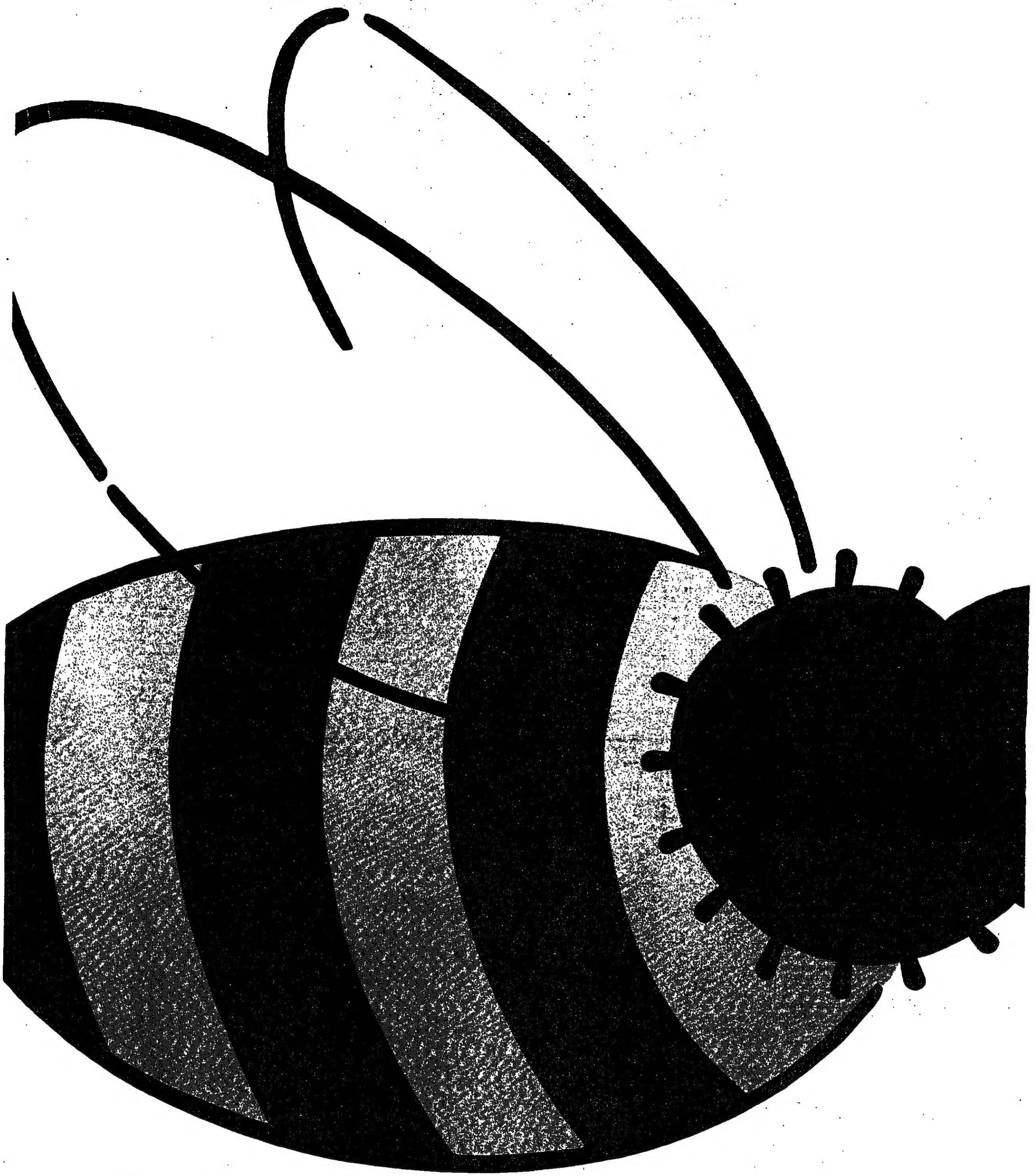
Hotpoint
WHY MAKE LIFE COMPLICATED

Phone 0753 556888 for the address of your nearest Hotpoint Centre

Hotpoint is a registered trademark of the Hotpoint Group Ltd

The term is 5 years. 15% tax-free paid if opening investment £3,000, and a further 4 investments added within 28 days of the anniversary each year of the opening of the account as follows:- Years 2, 3 and 4 - £1,800; Year 5 - £600; all in accordance with current TESSA annual limits. Otherwise rate payable will be 14.5% tax-free. Interest is credited annually and is exempt from income tax. The interest rate is variable. If the account conditions are breached, tax-exempt status will be lost, and all interest previously paid, credited or accrued to the account will be treated as income for the tax year in which the account ceases to be a TESSA and liable to an immediate deduction of basic rate income tax. Minimum age 18.

National & Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL



15% TAX-FREE. THINK BIG WITH N&P's TESSA.

With tax-free interest, TESSA (Tax Exempt Special Savings Account) is the ideal new way of saving for the medium or long term. But you really need to understand the offer to get the most out of it.

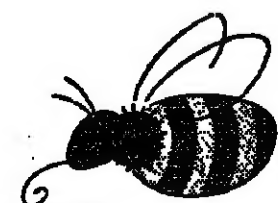
At N&P, TESSA is simplicity itself. If you are uncertain about the implications, just call our TESSA Helpline

free on 0800 400 411 and we'll give you all the information you need.

N&P's TESSA pays interest tax-free at 15% annually, if you invest the maximum sum, each year, over the full 5 years; otherwise the interest rate is 14.5% annually.

Take advantage of TESSA with N&P. It's flexible, simple and understandable.

Make a beeline for your nearest N&P branch, or call the TESSA Helpline now!



N&P

No-one's busier on your behalf.

Bribes claim as opt-out schools win extra £10m

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SCHOOLS that have opted out of local authority control are being given more money for improvements than those that stay in council control to ensure that they are set up on a sound basis, the government said yesterday.

Education ministers have denied that schools are bribed to opt out with promises of extra money but in a parliamentary reply yesterday Tim Eggar, the education minister, said: "When schools become grant-maintained we want to ensure they are set up on a sound basis. This has led, on average, to higher capital alloca-

tions for the sector in 1991-2 than for local authority schools."

Calling for an independent enquiry into the financing of grant-maintained schools, Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, said that the £10.5 million was part of the bribes being used to breathe new life into the government's failed opt-out policy. Those schools were already receiving five times as much per pupil as local authority schools.

The government has agreed to spend £10.5 million on 30 of the 56 grant-maintained schools. Plans for the remaining nine will be announced shortly. Work approved includes £1.5 million on rebuilding at Pate's Grammar school, Cheltenham, and £320,000 on a technology block at Beechen Cliff school, Bath.

The average amount for each school is £25,000, or 50 per cent higher than in 1990-91. David Hart, of the National Association of Headteachers, said last night: "There are local authority schools crying out for essential work but they simply do not have the money. Their needs are just as great as those of the grant-maintained school."

The National Union of Teachers said: "Does the government not think that all schools should be set up on a sound basis? Every child has a right to be educated in a safe, clean environment."

□ The Down primary school, near Middleton Scriven, Bridgnorth in Shropshire, which has only 45 pupils and is facing closure, is expected today to become the first primary school in the country to ask Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, for permission to opt out of local authority control (Craig Seton writes). The result of a parental ballot on seeking grant-maintained status will be announced this morning.

□ Schools are being overwhelmed with paperwork and will receive only statutory documents from the government and its educational advisers, Mr Eggar said yesterday.

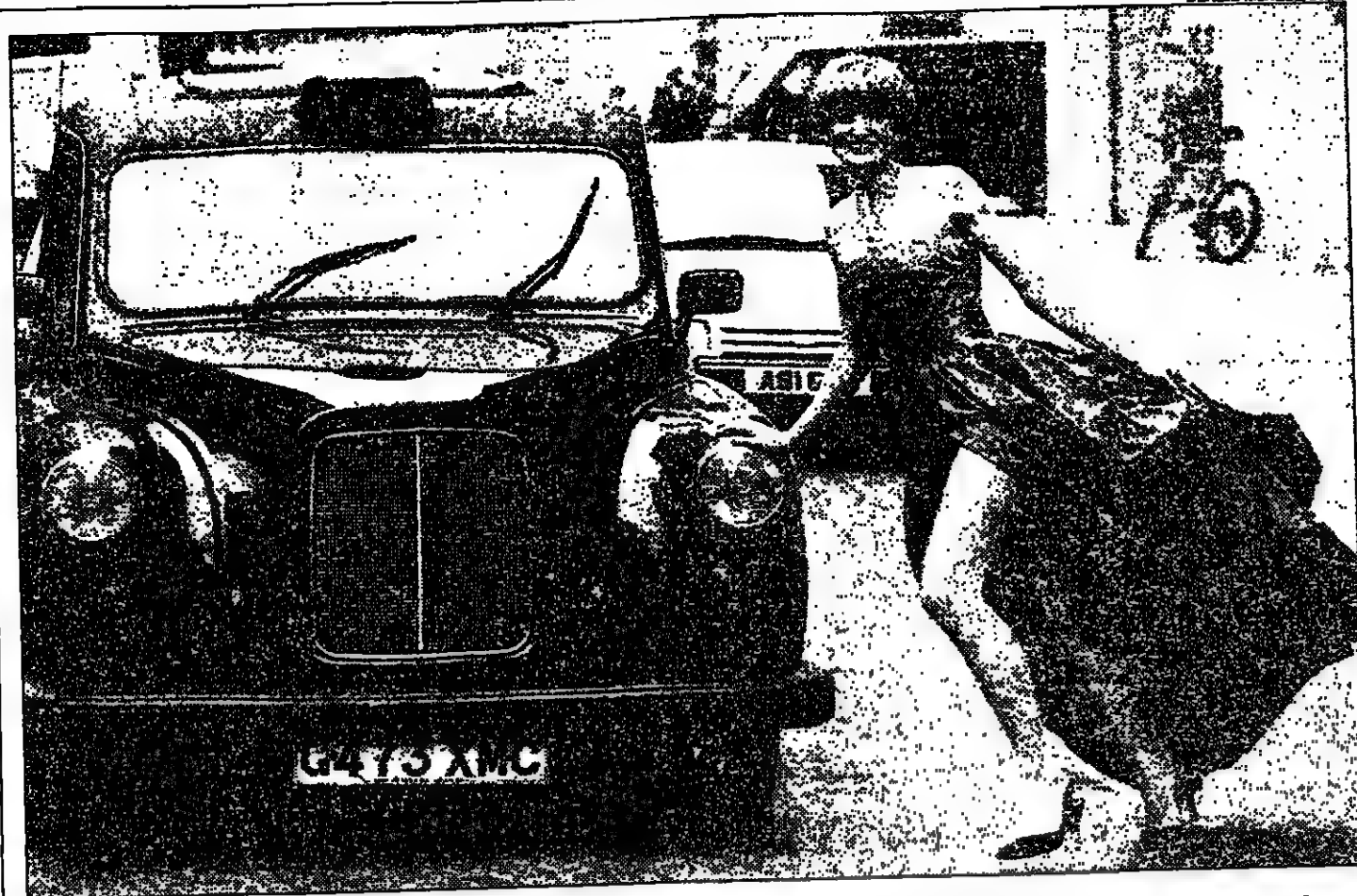
Businesses propose new campus

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

TWO universities are pursuing a proposal from business leaders to establish a campus in Lincoln. Hull and Leicester universities are both interested in the plan, which is supported by Lincolnshire education committee.

Bishop Grosseteste teacher training college, Lincoln, is the county's only higher education institution. If successful, Lincoln would be the first city to acquire a university presence for more than 20 years. Two other groups are hoping to beat it to that distinction. Durham university has applied to the Universities Funding Council for a campus in Middlesbrough, to be run jointly with Teesside polytechnic, while another group is planning a private university in the Highlands.

The latest scheme has been put forward by the Confederation of British Industry in Lincolnshire to help to boost the economy of the East Midlands. The group is also trying to establish a city technology college in Lincoln.



Street fashion: An emerald shot-silk taffeta ball gown with tulip skirt from the spring and summer collection of Sir Hardy Amies. Sir Hardy revealed his collection in the garden of Courtis, the bankers, in The Strand, central London. The collection was

shown on a tree-lined catwalk with 24 models in 75 outfits ranging from dressy day clothes to cocktail and evening wear. The daywear includes the simplest of navy dresses in lightweight wool crepe, with the fashion being for shapely long jackets and

soft shoulders. Sir Hardy, who said that couture was "once again the most intelligent way to dress", added that he was now able to offer modern, fashionable clothes for men, "made to the highest standards of bespoke Savile Row tailoring".

Motorists want the best of all worlds

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S 21 million motorists want action to cut traffic jams but are opposed to measures such as road pricing which would restrict their freedom.

The dilemma facing the government over how to deal with traffic congestion was underlined by a report yesterday which showed that measures to take vehicles off the roads or to bar them from towns and cities would anger large numbers of motorists. However, a Mori survey of more than 1,500 drivers for the Lex Report on Motoring 1991 found that such measures as raising petrol prices and introducing toll roads would reduce traffic.

Forty three per cent of drivers said they would reduce visits to town centres if they were charged £3 each time, 12 per cent said they

would stop such visits altogether and two per cent would get rid of their vehicles. Only 16 per cent would pay happily. Mori calculated that journeys into towns and cities could be cut by a million cars a day if drivers reacted to measures as they indicated they would in the survey.

If the government raised taxes on petrol to increase its cost by a half, 58 per cent of drivers said they would reduce their regular motoring. Only 17 per cent would carry on as before. Complete bans on driving in town centres would deter 41 per cent of drivers from taking their vehicles into towns at all, and licences to allow drivers into central zones of cities would keep away 37 per cent.

Drivers understand the problems of pollution, according to the Lex Report, but most want to own more cars and be allowed to drive when and where they like. They

were happy to accept unleaded petrol, catalytic converters, which soak up exhaust fumes, and bigger government subsidies on public transport. But most did not want toll roads, higher petrol and car taxes, new speed limits or charges on city-centre driving.

Forty per cent of the motorists said they would use public transport more if it improved. But only nine per cent already used it to go to work and 12 per cent during leisure time. People said they were reluctant to rely on public transport because of high fares and the length of time taken.

Mori found that an average driver wasted one-and-a-half hours a week because of congestion. Drivers travelling more than 20,000 miles a year wasted three hours ten minutes. The organisation expects the number of cars on the roads to rise by almost two million by 1992 as two-car house-

holds increase from 34 per cent of the total to 39 per cent.

□ Motor manufacturers and analysts are reducing this year's sales estimates after a poor start and the prospect of a long war damaging business confidence.

Salomon Brothers, the UK equity research group, is warning investors that early predictions of sales of 1.9 million new cars this year should be changed to 1.76 million, about 12 per cent below 1990 sales, which were 12.7 per cent down on the previous year.

The forecast comes in the wake of new car sales figures for the first 20 days of January, which fell by 27,506 cars to 26.3 per cent below the same period last year.

The Lex Report on Motoring 1991: (Lex Service Plc, Lex House, 17 Connaught Place, London W2 2EL, £150)

Leading article, page 15

Motorist jailed for driving at warden

A motorist who drove at a traffic warden as she tried to write down his registration number was sent to jail yesterday.

Susan Concar had noticed Andrew Gardner's car parked outside a bank in a pedestrian zone at Stafford. But when Mrs Concar began to note the car's number, Gardner revved the car engine and drove at her, hitting her on the knees. Stafford crown court was told. The warden backed away but Gardner drove at her, again hitting her knees.

Gardner, aged 21, of New Street, Stafford, who pleaded guilty to wanton and furious driving, was jailed for four months and banned from driving for a year.

Salmonella death rate rises slightly

There were 48 deaths from salmonella poisoning in the first nine months of last year, according to the government's Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. That compares with 61 deaths in the whole of 1989 and 58 in 1988. Figures from the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre show that 25,387 human cases of salmonella poisoning were reported up to December 21 of last year, a slight increase on the 25,133 recorded over the same period of 1989. Eggs and poultry are most frequently identified as the cause of infection, but in 80 per cent of cases the source is unknown.

Pig-farming plea

A 378,000-signature petition calling for an end to intensive pig-rearing systems is to be presented to John Gummer, the agriculture minister, today. The petition, organised by the animal rights group, Compassion in World Farming, urges the government to phase out over five years neck and girth tethers and narrow stalls used to confine pregnant sows.

Children at risk

More than 50,000 children are at risk of serious injury because of dangerous conditions in overcrowded temporary bed-and-breakfast accommodation for the homeless, a report by the Child Accident Prevention Trust said yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE GULF AS IT HAPPENS.



Continuous updates every 15 minutes around the clock. News flashes as the news happens.

LBC NEWS TALK 97.3

Closed trial for leader of Chinese protesters

From CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

WANG Dan, the student aged 25 who led the big demonstrations which culminated in the Tiananmen Square killings in June 1989, went on trial in Peking yesterday charged with counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation.

It is the latest in a series of trials of dissidents. While several have received relatively light sentences of between two and four years, Mr Wang will almost certainly be punished more severely because of his high profile.



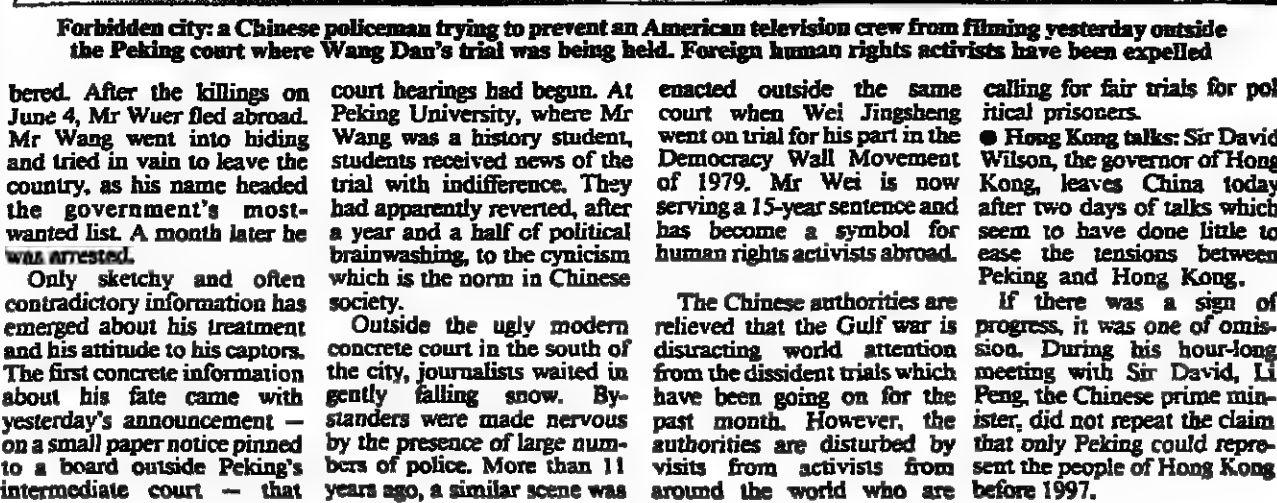
Wang Dan addressing protesters in 1989

Court officials would give no information on when sentencing would take place. Notices outside the court refer to "open hearings", but in fact tickets are distributed to selected people and the proceedings are secret.

Those who are able to attend do not witness argument between defence and prosecution as in the West. In Chinese courts, no defence witnesses are called and there is no jury. The job of a defence lawyer is to plead for leniency, not to claim innocence.

Chen Rui, in charge of the reception office of the Supreme Court, told foreign journalists that they could not attend the trial because the alleged crime did not involve foreigners. He said that members of "the masses" had attended Mr Wang's trial, but could not say whether they included his family or university students.

For seven weeks, the skinny and bespectacled Mr Wang led up to a million demonstrators on marches. Power struggles raged among the student leaders, but more than a year and a half after the demonstrations were crushed, Mr Wang and Wuer Kaixi are still remembered.



Forbidden city: a Chinese policeman trying to prevent an American television crew from filming yesterday outside the Peking court where Wang Dan's trial was being held. Foreign human rights activists have been expelled

After the killings on June 4, Mr Wuer fled abroad. Mr Wang went into hiding and tried in vain to leave the country, as his name headed the government's most-wanted list. A month later he was arrested.

Only sketchy and often contradictory information has emerged about his treatment and his attitude to his captors. The first concrete information about his fate came with yesterday's announcement — on a small paper notice pinned to a board outside Peking's intermediate court — that

court hearings had begun. At Peking University, where Mr Wang was a history student, students received news of the trial with indifference. They had apparently reverted, after a year and a half of political brainwashing, to the cynicism which is the norm in Chinese society.

Outside the ugly modern concrete court in the south of the city, journalists waited in gently falling snow. Standers were made nervous by the presence of large numbers of police. More than 11 years ago, a similar scene was

enacted outside the same court when Wei Jingsheng went on trial for his part in the Democracy Wall Movement of 1979. Mr Wei is now serving a 15-year sentence and has become a symbol for human rights activists abroad.

The Chinese authorities are relieved that the Gulf war is distracting world attention from the dissident trials which have been going on for the past month. However, the authorities are disturbed by visits from activists from around the world who are

calling for fair trials for political prisoners.

● Hong Kong talks: Sir David Wilson, the governor of Hong Kong, leaves China today after two days of talks which seem to have done little to ease the tensions between Peking and Hong Kong.

If there was a sign of progress, it was one of omission. During his hour-long meeting with Sir David, Li Peng, the Chinese prime minister, did not repeat the claim that only Peking could represent the people of Hong Kong before 1997.

Suttee stirs bitter debate

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THE ancient ritual of suttee (widow burning), still secretly conducted in remote regions of Rajasthan, has become a controversial issue in northern India more than 160 years after the practice was banned during British rule.

The most eminent defender of the custom is Vijayaraje Scindia of the royal family of Gwalior, a prominent leader of the hardline Hindu organisation, the Bharatiya Janata Party. "A voluntary act of self-immolation by a widow in dedication to her husband does not constitute an offence," she has been quoted as saying.

The controversy intensified recently after Kalyan Kalvi, a member of the Indian cabinet, was accused of defending suttee. Eight women's organisations issued a joint demand for his dismissal. Although insisting that he was against suttee, he said: "Once it is done, what is the point of harassing innocent people? Once it is committed, certain rites must be done. Nobody can interfere with these rites."

The Indian parliament enacted legislation in 1937 banning all kinds of glorification of suttee and forbidding the erection of temples in honour of women who became suttees. Some defenders of the custom have argued that the law infringes the constitutional right to freedom of faith. Mrs Scindia said suttee was part of Hinduism and no woman should be deprived of her rights.

According to Mr Kalvi, who represents a Rajasthan constituency, there have probably been 22 cases of suttee since independence. It has most commonly been practised by members of the Rajputs, an ancient high-caste martial community that wields substantial political power in Rajasthan.

Suttee is respected by many Rajputs, who defend it on the ground that it is a strictly voluntary act of devotion by a grieving

widow. It is difficult for politicians, who depend on Rajput support, to criticise the practice.

The government is resisting demands for the dismissal of Mr Kalvi, who was appointed energy minister in the government of Chandra Shekhar, the prime minister who came to power in November. Women's groups said that his denial of support for suttee was "blatantly false".

Asked for his view, he is reported to have said: "Beliefs are hard to kill. Some worship trees, others dogs, rats in temples and even donkeys."

Suttee was first banned in 1829 in response to demands by Indian reformists and Christian missionaries. It is believed to have originated in Vedic times, although it was not positively recorded until 510AD. Although, supposedly voluntary, there were times when widows were expected to commit suttee or face a lifetime of degradation in widowhood.

The last known case was in September 1987, when sword-wielding Rajput youths surrounded a widow, Roop Kanwar, as she walked to her husband's cremation ground and jumped onto his burning pyre in Deorah, Rajasthan. Whether she committed the act voluntarily remains in dispute.

Bal Singh Rathor, her father, who did not attend the immolation, told reporters a year after her death that she had decided to commit suttee despite attempts by relatives to dissuade her.

Press reports at the time variously quoted witnesses as saying she was frothing at the mouth as she approached the pyre, or alternatively smiling and calm. A shrine now stands in her honour, in which people offer prayers in front of her photograph. Despite the law, the authorities have obviously decided not to pull the temple down.

Liberals face split on Quebec's future

From JOHN BEST IN OTTAWA

BATTLE lines are being drawn in the dispute over Quebec's future relationship with the rest of Canada. A second referendum may be held in the predominantly French-speaking province to help decide whether it should stay part of Canada or become a sovereign state.

Belonged federalists were heartened recently when Robert Bourassa, the Liberal premier, returned to work after two months' treatment for skin cancer. Mr Bourassa, aged 57, is generally regarded as their champion, although even he would like to see links with Ottawa becoming looser, and the federal government yielding more power to Quebec and the other nine provinces.

Mr Bourassa is due to authorise the release of a Liberal party committee's draft constitutional policy by the end of this month, which is widely reported to call for a referendum next year.

Separatists on the committee had been pushing for a referendum this year to capitalise on the nationalist fervour sweeping the province.

Opinion polls in Quebec have repeatedly shown a majority in favour of some form of sovereignty. This is partly the result of lingering resentment over last year's collapse of a plan to bring Quebec under the national constitution, from which it has been isolated since 1982. The carefully crafted plan fell to pieces when Manitoba and Newfoundland failed to ratify it by last June's deadline.

The Liberal constitutional draft reportedly seeks to weaken Quebec's federal ties. Federalist ministers in Mr Bourassa's cabinet are fighting to have the proposals watered down, and it may take all of Mr Bourassa's diplomatic skills to avert a party split.

The enigmatic and politically astute Mr Bourassa has espoused radical change. Last August, he endorsed a policy document prepared by his party's youth wing calling for "full political autonomy" for Quebec within a nationwide economic community. In Germany a year ago, Mr Bourassa commended European-style "super-structures" as a possible model for Canada.

Mr Bourassa would prefer not to commit himself just yet on a referendum. He wants to

wait at least until a 36-member commission, established by the provincial legislature to study the independence issue, makes its report at the end of March.

A 1980 referendum on independence caused deep divisions in Quebec society. It was sponsored by the separatist Parti Quebecois, in power at the time, and the vote against won by a 60-40 margin. However, the results could be radically different next time — if Mr Bourassa decides that there is to be a next time.

Tamil raid kills 27 Sinhalese villagers

From VUTTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

SRI Lankan Tamil separatists killed 27 villagers, including 12 women and children, of the majority Sinhalese community in the village of Bogambara, in eastern Ampara District, and wounded 10 more in an early morning attack.

Security sources said that about 300 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrilla group attacked the villagers with axes, knives and guns soon after a raid on a police and army checkpoint. They set fire to a police post and some houses.

The Tigers, who claim the island's Eastern province as a homeland for the minority Tamils, have been attacking the Sinhalese and Muslims in an attempt to drive them out since last June. On December 31, the Tigers unilaterally declared a ceasefire and the government responded cautiously by suspending its own offensive for ten days.

But repeated violations led to a government decision to resume operations, saying that, for peace talks to be held, the Tigers must lay down their arms and their leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, must come for talks instead of sending his deputies. This week the separatists attacked four army camps in Northern province.

Dixons SALE LAST FEW DAYS

PERSONAL COMPUTER CLEARANCE

OLIVETTI PCS86 HARD DRIVE PC

- High-performance 20MB hard drive
- High-resolution 14" VGA mono monitor
- Compact design
- MS-DOS 3.3 operating system

Was £849 ex VAT

HURRY! LIMITED STOCKS

SAVE £150

SALE PRICE £699 ex VAT

SAVE £150 SALE PRICE £999 ex VAT

FAX CLEARANCE

SAVE ON SHARP TYPEWRITER

NO DEPOSIT—INSTANT CREDIT

DIXONS PREMIER ADVANTAGE CARD

VAT WILL BE CHARGED AT 15%

WORD PROCESSING BARGAINS

AMSTRAD PCW852 WORD PROCESSOR

Powerful 512K RAM computer with high-resolution mono monitor. Dual mode, dot-matrix printer. Plus word processing software. Was £479 ex VAT

HURRY! LIMITED STOCKS

SALE PRICE £429 ex VAT

AMSTRAD PCW852 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £50

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £50

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £80

SAVE ON PRINTERS

CANON BJ100 BUBBLEJET PRINTER

Compact, lightweight design. Whisper quiet, laser-like printing. 140 characters per second printing speed in economy mode. Was £249 ex VAT

PLUS SAVE A FURTHER £30

SALE PRICE £219 ex VAT

OLIVETTI DM98-100 DOT MATRIX PRINTER

SAVE £20

EPSON 24-PIN DOT MATRIX PRINTER

SAVE £20

SOFTWARE CLEARANCE

HURRY! LIMITED STOCKS

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

SAVE £299

AMSTRAD PCW8256 WORD PROCESSOR

Dixons BRINGING YOU THE LATEST TECHNOLOGY

AROUND 350 BRANCHES NATIONWIDE. TEL 081-200 0200 FOR YOUR NEAREST BRANCH

Written credit quotations from Dixons Premier Advantage Card, Dept. MK, 18-24 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 7EG.

هكذا من لايصل

Winning over minorities is litmus test for Baltic independence

From ANATOL LIEVEN
IN VILNIUS

THE key issue to the long-term future and stability of the Baltic republics as independent states lies not in resolving the predictable, hostile response from the Soviet hardliners, but in bridging lasting relations between the indigenous Baltic populations and the local Russian and Polish residents.

So far, most Baltic nationalists have preferred to ignore these facts at their peril. A campaign of provocation and murder by the Soviet army and communist hardliners can only continue to alienate Balts and ethnic Russians, and scuttle chances for real independence for Latvia and Estonia. With 48 per cent and 39 per cent Russian-speaking populations respectively in both republics, stability in the future will become quite impossible.

Even in Lithuania, where Russians and Poles make up only about 20 per

cent of the population, the ethnic question is crucial. The Poles and Russians are concentrated in the south of the republic, and around the capital, Vilnius. Poles, Russians and Belorussians make up almost half of the population of the city.

The Russians and Polish workers have been at the forefront of recent protests against attempts by the independent-minded Lithuanian government to raise food prices. The demonstrations, orchestrated by the Communist party, helped to bring down the government of Kazimiera Prunskiene, the prime minister, earlier this month. As in Latvia and Estonia, the great bulk of the Russians and Poles in Lithuania are from the poorer sections of the labour force, and resent the nationalist movements. Some Polish workers in the industrial town of New Vilnius demanded yesterday why their wages had not risen when those of the intelligentsia had as a result of Lithuanian nationalist rule.

However, educated Poles take their lead from Warsaw, which is supportive of the drive for Lithuanian independence, and back the campaign. All that they hope for is that Vilnius will understand their particular concerns.

Two days ago, Jacek Kuron, a veteran Solidarity campaigner, declared to the Lithuanian parliament that legislators from Poland will always be present in their parliament, ready to die alongside their Lithuanian counterparts in the event of a Soviet attack.

However, the response of the Polish and Russian workers to increasing prices supports the fear of many Baltic analysts that the worsening economic situation will harden ethnic opposition to independence. They blame Mrs Prunskiene for introducing price rises. The critics argue that she would have been wiser to have waited until economic reform in Russia and Belorussia made it apparent to workers here that they are better off. In the long run, economic

collapse in Russia will probably provide the best chance that Russian workers in the Baltic will come around to accepting independence.

Polish workers in New Vilnius yesterday mostly attacked the recent attempts at compromise with the Lithuanian government by the eight Lithuanian deputies in the parliament. A majority of these were elected on the Communist ticket. But since the recent Soviet army action in which 14 people were killed, all but one of the deputies have joined a Polish faction, determined to defend ethnic Poles' interests. Even before the military action, these deputies had declared their solidarity with the Lithuanian struggle for freedom.

One of the deputies, Zbigniew Balcerowicz, was elected to parliament with the support of the Sajudis independence movement. He said yesterday that despite their declaration of solidarity with the Lithuanian government, there has been still no serious response from

the government to various Polish demands. These include a strengthening of Polish educational facilities and the creation of one administrative region covering all the Polish-dominated areas of Lithuania. Mr Balcerowicz said that the centre bloc in the parliament, including the former independent Lithuanian Communist party and Sajudis moderates, is sympathetic to Polish concerns. However, he is afraid of the hostile attitude of Sajudis radicals, who appear to dominate the new Lithuanian government of Gedyminas Vagnoria.

Mr Balcerowicz said that if Polish demands were not met, he feared a negative result in Polish areas in the referendum on independence next month being organised by the Lithuanian government. He said that "the Poles are at a point where there must be some steps from the Lithuanian side, or the population could swing over to Lithuania's enemies. At the moment, the conflict in Lithuania is still more social

than national, but this could quickly be changed". Mr Balcerowicz criticised Archbishop Julijonas Steponavicius of Vilnius, whom he described as "that obstinate old man", for rejecting a suggestion from the Polish faction for a joint Lithuanian and Polish "mass of solidarity" at Vilnius cathedral.

If the Poles and Lithuanians are totally alienated, the Poles, who form 7.5 per cent of the population of Lithuania, face the question of with whom their areas should be linked. Many Russians and Belorussians have declared that the Vilnius region should join Soviet Belorussia. They, however, know full well that they are treated even worse in Belorussia than in Lithuania.

Once lords over both these lands, the lot of the ill-educated, ill-fed Polish workers is not a happy one, making them tools to be manipulated by the enemies of Baltic independence.

Letters, page 15

Soviet troops seize control of key Vilnius newsprint store

From ANATOL LIEVEN IN VILNIUS

UNOPPOSED Soviet troops yesterday occupied the main Lithuanian paper warehouse in Vilnius. Representatives of the local Soviet Communist party, accompanied by 25 soldiers with automatic weapons, declared that the building was party property and they were taking it over.

It is expected that the seized paper stocks will be used to print Communist newspapers at the main printing house, also in military hands, so making attempts by Lithuanians to continue publishing from smaller printing works even more difficult. The latest move is part of the Soviet strategy of strangling the Lithuanian media and putting pressure on Vilnius. Fourteen Lithuanians were killed when the military occupied the Baltic republic's television and radio stations.

The warehouse was unguarded, as are government buildings all over Vilnius, including those of the Lithuanian council of ministers. Lithuanian volunteers have been concentrating on guarding the parliament, which has been surrounded by formidable barricades of vehicles and concrete.

Almost two weeks' continuous watch has taken its toll on the volunteers. They are far fewer guards than last week, and they look exhausted. The lack of guards around government buildings means that there are still opportunities for the Soviet army to cripple further the workings of the Lithuanian administration without committing itself to a bloody and diplomatically disastrous assault on the parliament.

RIGA: President Gorbunov, head of the embattled Latvian pro-independence administration which local Communists want to see overthrown, claimed yesterday to have been given a breathing space by President Gorbachev in his efforts to solve the republic's political impasse (Bruce Clark writes). However, he made it clear that he would not yield to the Soviet leader's demand that the Latvian parliament reverse its decision of May 4 last year to restore the republic's pre-war independence after a transitional period.

Analysts said that Mr Gorbunov would have been denounced by hardline proponents of Latvian independence, possibly to the point of losing all his authority, if he had agreed to President Gorbachev's proposal.

The Latvian leader insisted that, contrary to reports in the official Soviet media, including Tass, the idea of imposing direct presidential rule from Moscow had not been on the agenda of his talks with the Kremlin leadership.

Mr Gorbunov insisted that he had won promises from the Moscow leadership, including President Gorbachev, to investigate the activities of Omon Soviet commandos, who turned central Riga into a battlefield last Sunday when they seized the interior ministry, from which police loyal to the Latvian government had been receiving orders. Today's funeral of the four victims is expected to precipitate a vast outpouring of Latvian nationalist sentiment.

Bruce Clark, page 14
Letters, page 15

Croatians defiant on arms ruling

Belgrade — Tension remained high in Croatia and Slovenia despite reassurances from the Yugoslav presidency that the army would not be called in to suppress the rebellious republics (Dennis Trevisan writes).

As the deadline expired for owners of illegal arms to hand in their weapons, Stipe Mesic, who represents Croatia in the state presidency, said: "There is no danger of a military option." However, police in Croatia were out in force and the order to disarm was described as being only partially obeyed. The republics have been pursuing independence since they ousted the Communist leadership in democratic elections.

Rebels attack

Nairobi — Rwanda's simmering four-month civil war erupted again as rebels of the Patriotic Front crossed the Ugandan border and engaged government troops, capturing the northern provincial capital of Ruhengeri. France said it was considering deploying paratroops from Kigali, the capital, to protect about 50 French citizens caught in the area.

Unrest in Mali

Bamako — Tanks were deployed in the Malian capital, and all schools in the country were ordered shut after two days of the most serious anti-government rioting since independence. There were unconfirmed reports of four dead in riots which began on Monday. Mali is one of the few remaining black African states that has not given in to demands for multiparty politics. (Reuter)

Chernobyl aid

Geneva — The World Health Organisation has endorsed an international plan to help victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Proposals include setting up an international centre for radiation health problems, to provide and monitor health care for people exposed to radiation by the Chernobyl disaster, and working out guidelines for dealing with future nuclear accidents. (Reuter)

Train held

Bangkok — Kachin guerrillas fighting for regional autonomy seized a train in northern Burma, killing a soldier and two drivers and taking the two drivers hostage. The official said two soldiers were injured in the attack in Kachin state, 600 miles north of Rangoon. (Reuter)

Security scare

Brussels — Belgian police, fire brigade and army bomb-disposal units went on alert here after a unit stormed into the building next to the American library, threw a petrol bomb and fired a shotgun. Police later said it was not an attack linked to the Gulf war but the revenge of a man angry at being sacked. (Reuter)



Last savings: Galina Mors, a Moscow pensioner, showing her worthless 50 and 100 rouble notes which she was unable to change at her local bank yesterday. Tough new Soviet monetary curbs started pouring on savings banks from Siberia to the Baltics, and anxious crowds tried to get rid of high-denomination notes. Disaster strikes, page 1; Leading article, page 15

Strike hits flights at Tallinn airport

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

AIRCRAFT of the Estonian airlines were grounded at Tallinn airport yesterday, after airport employees staged a one-day strike, according to Tass.

The news agency said the strike was in protest against low pay, inadequate housing and price rises, and that further action would be considered if the demands were not met. Tass did not say whether aircraft of the national airline, Aeroflot, were affected.

The strike follows reports in the

official media of industrial unrest in Estonia over the past week. A strike at Vilnius airport in Lithuania and more general industrial disruption in the republic preceded the army intervention at the Vilnius television tower on January 13. Tallinn airport, like that at Vilnius, is staffed largely by ethnic Russians and the leader of the strike committee, Vasil Maksimov, has a Russian name.

A second Tass report spoke of a bomb threat at the Estonian

parliament yesterday, which appeared to have been a hoax. It quoted an Estonian government statement as saying that "criminal forces in Estonia, as in the other Baltic republics, have gone on to the offensive".

It appealed to the population for vigilance and offered a reward for information leading to the apprehension of terrorists. Tallinn has experienced a series of small night-time explosions over the past week.

Polish hopes rise for 40% write-off in foreign debt bill

From ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

WESTERN governments seem set to write off a big chunk of Poland's huge foreign debt, easing some of the strains on its economic reforms. According to reports from Warsaw, Paris and New York yesterday, the Paris Club, grouping Western creditor nations, is ready to forgive 40 per cent of Poland's debt.

Poland owes a total of \$46.6 billion (£24.5 billion) to the West, \$37.3 billion of which is due to the governments represented by the Paris Club. The rest is owed to commercial banks grouped in the London Club.

President Walesa had sent a letter to the governments of the seven most industrialised nations, the G7 group, which met this week in New York. He had pressed Poland's case for an 80 per cent cut in debts. This was never entirely realistic.

Polish officials yesterday expressed themselves well satisfied with even the promised 40 per cent. Dr Dariusz Kosidlo of the finance ministry said: "It is a pleasant surprise for us — we thought the meeting in America was going to be a routine one. Lech Walesa had asked for an 80 per cent cut because only such a scale of debt forgiveness could help us to overcome completely the crisis — at present we are able to pay off only between 12 and 20 per cent of our outstanding interest a year. If that continued, our debt would reach \$100 billion by the year 2000."

It was, said Dr Kosidlo, a very useful first step. Warsaw economists assume that if the Paris Club endorses the G7 proposals for a reduction of government debt, then the commercial banks will follow suit. Poland last year won a one-year reprieve and was excused having to repay any interest until March 1991. That was a political gesture in support of the finance minister, Leszek Balcerowicz, and his economic recovery plan.

This so far only partly successful plan envisaged a rapid move to the market, a switch to a hard, stable currency, widespread privatisation and the liberalisation of foreign trade. After the election of President Walesa last month, and some initial difficulty in forming a new government, there was considerable nervousness among Western creditors.

But the government of Jan Krzysztof Bielecki is strongly market-liberal in tone, and Professor Balcerowicz kept his post. The fear in Poland was that a cumulative crisis would throw the economy out of gear. From January 1 Poland, like other East European countries, has to pay hard currency for its oil and gas supplies from the Soviet Union.

The Gulf war, according to a report yesterday by the Institute of the National Economy, will add another one to two billion dollars

to the oil bill and prompt a drop of up to 3 per cent in gross national product. If renewed interest and debt repayments were added to these problems, the economy could well crack under the strain.

The initial leaks of a debt write-off have come from France. The French finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, returning from the G7 meeting in New York, noted that there was political agreement on cutting the debts both of Poland and Egypt.

The gesture towards Egypt reflects American gratitude for the deployment of 45,000 soldiers within the multi-national anti-Saddam coalition. "The concrete steps will be generous because of the significance we attach to the cases of these two countries," Mr Bérégovoy said.

The United States has been more cautious and was a little unhappy yesterday about the French indiscretions. The decision to write off Polish debt can only be taken at the Paris Club, which includes many smaller creditor nations. They may well haggle over the 40 per cent figure put into play by the French.

Delors digs in on trade clash with America

From GEORGE BROCK
IN STRASBOURG

EUROPE will not change its negotiating stance in the world trade talks, which are currently stalled because of disagreement with America over farming subsidies.

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, made this clear when he spoke to the European parliament yesterday on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks. He said that the community had made comprehensive proposals, but that the "atmosphere" in the negotiations — and counter-proposals — had prevented agreement.

He indicated that America was seen to be concentrating unreasonably on agriculture, and was biased against Europe. He also described the EC's attempts to reform the common agricultural policy, but did not link them to the GATT timetable, which requires progress before the end of next month.

He said that the principles of the policy — a single market, help for small farmers and community preference — were "unchangeable". He added that the "fundamental human balance of our societies depend on the farming world".

M Delors said that a moment of truth had arrived for the Social Charter, an ambitious attempt to set Europe-wide standards for worker protection. Luxembourg, which holds the current EC presidency, intends to test the commitment of each national government, with Britain and Spain most strongly opposed to the charter.

His speech gave no comfort to the economies of Eastern Europe, which are negotiating wide-ranging agreements with the community and hoping that they might eventually be admitted to membership.

M Delors said that the community must develop the links which bind it to "other Europeans". ● BRUSSELS: The European Community Commission said yesterday that it had allowed France to extend quotas on imports from other EC member states of some Asian colour televisions and car radios for six months.

The commission said France will be allowed an import quota of 42,000 South Korean colour televisions from other EC countries up to June 30, 1991.

In addition, the commission said France will be allowed to hold imports of South Korean produced car radio receivers from the rest of the 12-nation trade bloc at 434,000 during the first six months of this year. (AP)

NEW YORK NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

Thrill-seeking teenagers turn to deadlier stunts

In the old days, boys in New York would show off their bravado by hopping on to the back bumpers of buses or grabbing bicycle horns from passing lorries. With sudden death now a commonplace, teenagers have lately taken to more lethal ways of finding thrills.

The authorities are alarmed about a craze for two new variations of the old game of "chicken" — "elevator surfing" and "tracking". Four boys have been killed in the past few months, crushed by the machinery of the lifts they were "surfing" in high-rise housing estates in the Bronx and Brooklyn.

The idea of the game is to climb on to the roof of the lift, stand upright and ride it up and down the shaft to the admiration of others who watch through the cage. Police have been visiting schools with graphic descriptions of the dangers.

"Tracking" is an even more hair-raising way of passing the time. Youths try to run through subway tunnels from one station to another without being hit by passing trains. If one comes, the runner jumps to an empty track, but sometimes only at the last moment. The object is to force the driver to stop the train before impact. In a common variation familiar to commuters, teenagers cross the tracks from one

platform to another, sometimes lingering until a train nears the station. The game is far more dangerous in New York than it would be in London because express tracks mean many crossings have four parallel lines. Non-stop trains can roar through stations, drowning the sound of approaching "locals".

Earlier this month, police reported the first confirmed tracking death — that of Jean Guerrier, aged 14, who slipped as he was scrambling out of the way of a train at Union Square, on the edge of Greenwich Village. But the subway authorities believe there may have been victims of tracking among the 60 people killed by trains in the past year.

Tracking, according to its practitioners, amounts to a rite of passage and a way to impress the girls for thousands of young New Yorkers. Subway police are touring schools telling pupils of the risks of jousting with underground trains.

Yet another bizarre way of courting sudden death has been discovered in New York this winter. The dare is to don a certain type of coat which marks the wearer for attack. In the vicious gun culture that pervades America's big cities, teenagers have been murdering each other



for fashion for some time. In Los Angeles, the issue is usually a colour that identifies the wearer with some gang. Elsewhere it has usually involved combat over gold chains or other expensive items.

But in New York the sheepskin three-quarter-length coat, known locally as a shearing, has turned into a blood trophy. In the past eight weeks, at least 16 youths have been shot for them, six fatally. Shops are refusing to stock them and the school authority has come close to banning them. "These coats are cool," said John Wardell, aged 16, from Brooklyn, who was

trying to explain why he sported a coat that marked him as a target for death. "It says you got class and you don't care who knows it."

The school board decided against a ban because it feared that the craze would simply pass to another item of fashion, and so on until pupils would eventually be left with nothing to wear.

Still on the subject of crime, but far higher in the underworld pecking order, the desire of federal prosecutors to win the conviction of John Gotti, the alleged chief of the New York Mafia, is so strong that they have resorted to a ruse and, some would say, underhand tactics: they want the judge to disqualify his defence lawyer, Bruce Cutler. Cutler is one of the toughest and more flamboyant defenders in a city of celebrated legal acies. He has won Mr Gotti three acquittals in the past five years.

Mr Gotti, alias the Dapper Don, is to stand trial on charges of racketeering and murder this spring. Bull-necked and bald, Mr Cutler, aged 42, who served six years as a junior prosecutor, exudes a ferocity that sends police witnesses cowering. "Brutification" is what court regulars call a cross-examination at his hands.

Old fires lick at Germany

Daniel Johnson

Nine years ago, most Germans smiled indulgently at the Falklands war. The Gulf war, however, seems to have brought a deep German trauma to the surface: the spectre of Dresden. As Chancellor Kohl said yesterday, explaining the Germans' reluctance to become involved in the Gulf: "If you walk down any street in any town, in every other house there would be someone who had lost a relative in the two world wars."

Britain embarked on war last week with fewer qualms than any of its allies, but Germany responded with something very like the symptoms of shock. Huge demonstrations swept the country, and the peace movement of the early 1980s, moribund after the opening of the Berlin wall, was resurrected almost overnight. Jewish leaders have expressed alarm at the virulence of anti-Zionism among the demonstrators. To risk such accusations, German feelings against the war must run very deep.

Even among those who know better, emotion predominated. Though he has since called repeatedly for "solidarity" with the Americans and British, in his first reaction Chancellor Kohl could feel nothing but "dismay". The chancellor rarely lowers his guard, but this time his public attitude caught the national mood.

To be sure, most of these symptoms are not unique to Germany. Anti-war demonstrations, often violent and almost always anti-American, indignant speeches in parliament, candle-lit vigils by pacifist clergymen — all this has happened in Britain, too. But not on such a huge scale. Opinion polls show that a majority of Germans understand the reasons for the war, but that opposition to German involvement in any form is overwhelming. In the Saarland, civil servants at two ministries were "advised" to take part in anti-war demonstrations by the Social Democrat regional government of Oskar Lafontaine. Herr Kohl's defeated challenger.

The opposition is certainly strong enough to make the centre-right coalition government squirm. On the morning after war broke out, Herr Kohl's most popular message to the nation was: "German soldiers will not be deployed in the Gulf." By giving only lukewarm support to the war, but never caring in to the peace groups altogether, the Kohl strategy was to placate both domestic voters and Germany's allies. For once, Bonn miscalculated.

Sunday's state election in Hesse brought a sharp setback for the ruling coalition. The anti-war parties — Social Democrats and Greens — recovered from their disastrous showing in last December's federal election. These results present no immediate threat to Herr Kohl, but the propensity of Bonn politicians to follow public opinion rather than lead it suggests that Germany may be a leading supporter of a ceasefire.

Bonn has failed no better with its allies. Having sent obsolete East German military hardware to America instead of the scrapyard,

a handful of minesweepers to the Med and a squadron of aircraft to defend Turkey, the richest country in Europe reckoned it had paid its due. *Bild*, the German *Sun*, was flushed with pride at "unserer Jungs" (our boys) flying off to Anatolia. "Nobody has used that kind of language here since 1945," one prim young reader told me. From across the Atlantic, however, this pathetic show of NATO loyalty was unconvincing.

After a few days of war, indeed, the Germans have been forced to recognise that much of the credit their careful diplomacy has earned with Washington over the past two years has been dissipated. On Monday *Frankfurter Allgemeine* noted ruefully: "Forgotten is the euphoria with which America greeted German unification, when the Bush administration seemed to give Germany precedence as an ally even over Britain. Today Britain is again the Americans' favourite, while complaints about Germany and Japan are heard above all in Congress and the press." Since then, Herr Kohl has announced that further cash will be given: too little, too late.

The new German state may yet pay a heavy political price for its traumatic relationship with war. It is not easy to explain the violent revulsion that the German population, east as well as west, evidently feels towards this war. It is being prosecuted against a dictator of Hitlerian habits; it is supported by the United Nations; and the justifications advanced for it might be expected to satisfy even the most scrupulous moralist.

So what is the source of German distaste for what the Americans and British are doing? Now and then in Bonn the sirens are sounded. These are only tests, but for Germans, the frisson of this reminder — like a bell tolling for the dead of long ago — is palpable. No German city is without the scars of saturation bombing.

The collective internalised guilt deposited in every German conscience by the knowledge of what was done at Auschwitz has obliterated all feelings of sympathy for the perpetrators, but it has not wholly cancelled out a sense of outrage at the consumption by fire of German urban civilisation. Not only were hundreds of thousands of civilian lives lost in the razing of Hamburg and Berlin, of Cologne and Dresden: the Germans paid for their crimes with the loss of their national shrines.

Other European nations suffered similar desecration at the hands of the Nazis, and most Germans know there is no question of history singling them out for punishment — though the national vice of self-pity sometimes gives that impression. Yet resentment against the American and British bombing campaign is lodged deep in the German subconscious. Anxiety that the air raids over Iraq may not be the final act, but only the overture to a war which will eventually embrace Germany too, is irrational — but so is all national psychology. Only the collective memory of Dresden can explain the vehemence of German repugnance for this war.

but for Germans, the frisson of this reminder — like a bell tolling for the dead of long ago — is palpable. No German city is without the scars of saturation bombing.

...and moreover

CLEMENT FREUD

Restaurants in the Soup is the banner headline over an article in this week's *Time Out*; readers are told of Mark Shepherd's Maxies restaurant in Camden — "a new and modestly priced doughnut diner" (could doughnut diners be priced otherwise?) which is achieving survival by having reduced the number of employees from five to one part-timer. It would have been interesting to learn how this affected the clientele; *Time Out* is not saying.

Mr Egon Ronay, a garden-gnome of a man whom I used to fear greatly when I earned my living as a purveyor of liquor and comestibles to the inebriated of London SW3, has written in the *Sunday Express* about the effects of recession on the hotel and restaurant industry: room occupancy is plunging towards 40 per cent; restaurants are going to the wall. He looks into his glass and sees acres of table linen kept pristine by a near-terminal dearth of bottoms on chairs. What is needed, suggests the anonymous ex-guidester, is a radical new pricing scheme, and he calls for 100 crumbed croissants in the valley of fiscal chastity. This is in line with the laws of consumerism which decree that every article will find a purchaser if the price is sufficiently low. I would argue with that.

Mr Ronay calls for "pricelashing to convince the public that they can eat out." Well, they can do that now. In London and around the country there are places serving food and wine for two for under £15: the Stockport

in Knightsbridge springs to mind; Pizza Express; dining areas in public houses; Indian and Chinese restaurants... but of course the guru is not referring to these. His plan is for the great and over-priced establishments and he is right, they are to be found in profusion — to accept the crumb of their ways and embark on a route of halving the price of meals, making up consequent deficiencies by increasing turnover.

At the Savoy Grill last week, two of us ate a modest lunch: two starters, two dishes of the day, one green veg between us, a bottle of £16 wine and two cups of mint tea. The bill came to £91. Would I go back more often if they charged £65? Would there be twice as many people at half the price? The answer is in the negative. One goes to Savoy-like places because (a) you know that things are going to be undisturbed, (b) your guests will be impressed by the restaurant's quality and your generosity, and (c) they will make you feel good.

At the Stockport you have to make yourself feel good principally by thinking about the bill and what it might have been had you gone elsewhere. The British restaurant-going public feels that real establishments should provide the lunacies they have come to expect, and nothing else will do. A cloakroom attendant must brush down their jackets, receptionists check empty day-books for reservations, the bad table to which they are taken substituted for a better one as a mark of esteem. The menu is preferably written in French-Croat, with

With its ornate mouldings and marble staircases, the Latvian parliament feels like the town hall of a prosperous, slightly dull principality in central Europe. One half expects the endless news releases being typed by sensible Latvian-American women to be about municipal concerts or flower festivals. But they are not: they are about terrorist plots, killings by ruthless commandos in the pay of the Communist party, manoeuvres to push the republic to the brink of civil war.

In the cobbled streets outside parliament, thousands of volunteers are milling about, building walls of breeze-block, stone and sandbags to replace the barriers of trucks and bulldozers erected 12 days ago. Many of them are weather-beaten farmers who poured into the city bringing logs and food after the pro-independence government voiced fears that the repression in Lithuania would be repeated there.

At times last week, amid the relief that paratroopers appeared to have abandoned plans for a full-scale assault on central Riga, there was a carnival mood behind the barricades. But since Sunday night, when the seizure by Communist-financed Omon commandos

of Latvia's police headquarters turned central Riga into a Nordic Beirut, the atmosphere has grown more dour. To the smell of woodsmoke has been added the stench of conspiracy.

From last month's spate of professionally made small bombs, supposedly directed at Communist targets, to the growing agitation over price rises by Communist-backed trade unions, to the deadlock in parliament and the savage killings by Omon fighters: all the main recent events in Latvia are most easily explicable as the unfolding of a well-laid plot. Latvian deputies believe it has been under way at least since November and that its backers are to be found in the upper echelons of the Communist party, the Interior Ministry and the KGB, though not the army.

The initial aim of the plot appears to have been the suppression of the pro-independence governments elected this spring in

Bruce Clark finds conspiracy in the air of Riga

A large plot in Latvia

all three Baltic republics. This was to be achieved by playing on discontent among the republics' Slav minorities, which in Latvia's case amounts to nearly half the population, thereby forcing Moscow to intervene.

Many Latvians are convinced that despite the events in Lithuania, which may have reflected a last-minute decision to exploit internal squabbles there over economic policy, the mischief-makers' foremost target is still Riga. Why should Latvia have been singled out? With its abundant food supply, fertile soil, polluted but still effective beaches, and strategically important location, it is a choice piece of real estate. Soviet servicemen like to retire there, and when you compare the supply of consumer goods with other parts of the Soviet Union, it is easy to see why.

Latvia is also home to some of the Soviet Union's most formidable conservatives. One is

Alfreds Rubiks, the ruthless Latvian Communist party chief who has been smarting for revenge since the elections of last spring. While he denies persistent allegations that he is the head of the Omon fighters, he acknowledges that his party pays the commando squad money to guard a printing house which they recently seized at the party's behest. Another is Boris Pugo — the former Latvian KGB chief who is now Soviet interior minister; a third is Colonel Viktor Alksnis, who openly calls for dictatorship.

And there are plenty of social as well as ethnic conflicts in Latvia for it to be exploited by those with a stake in disorder. Rubiks' natural constituency is formed by the hordes of ill-educated Russian workers in big Moscow-controlled factories, where Latvians are often barred from working for security reasons.

From the point of view of Latvia's long-standing residents,

be they members of the multi-ethnic Riga intelligentsia or ethnic Latvian farmers manning the barricades, the Russian workers and soldiers in recent years are leeches on its modest prosperity. Purchases in the local economy by servicemen and immigrant workers act as a drain on the local economy, because all prices are locally subsidised.

From the conspirators' point of view, moves by the pro-independence government late last year to restrict the access of servicemen to housing, education and health provision were a golden opportunity. Many Latvian nationalists would now admit that these moves were a mistake.

Rubiks and his men now quote the alleged misdeeds and excesses of the pro-independence government with glee, as though they justify almost any degree of intervention. But many of the deputies holding up in the attractive little building in the heart of Riga are convinced that their fate does not really depend on their behaviour. If the plot is taken to its successful conclusion, fault will be found with the nationalists and they will be overthrown. Only if the plot stumbles will Latvian democracy live another day.

Mozart always wins the war

Bernard Levin finds musical solace in time of strife and a testament to the limits of death's dominion

An ancient Russian proverb says: "When the cannons are silent, the muses are heard; when the muses are silent, the cannons are heard." Once in a rare while, though, they make a fearsome counterpoint, and the baying of the hounds of blood mingles with the sirs and sweet sounds that give delight and hurt not.

Perhaps there has never been a more profound and terrible experience of the coming together of death and art than what happened, during the second world war, in Terezin. Terezin, more usually known by its German name, Theresienstadt, was one of the Nazi concentration camps, but a special kind. For some time it was a "Potemkin" camp, used for propaganda, including films, and for that reason conditions in it, though harsh, were much better than in most of the other cities of hell. But the credulous neutrals who saw the camp or the films did not know that as more men and women were sent there, the numbers were kept stable by a regular delivery to Auschwitz.

Most of the inmates were Czechoslovak Jews, and these included a substantial number of musicians. The commandant of the camp, himself a music-lover (artistic folk, the Germans), allowed the doomed musicians to rehearse and perform; one of their highlights was *The Bartered Bride*, another the *Verdi Requiem*. (There is a tradition — I hope it is true — that in the middle of the performance one of the musicians abandoned Verdi's score and began to sound the four notes which begin Beethoven's fifth symphony, the phrase which had been adopted as the call-sign of freedom.) The members of the orchestra all knew that they had no hope of rescue or reprieve, and they did not imagine their heroic dance on the cliff of death would be noted and remembered. Yet the instruments of the condemned

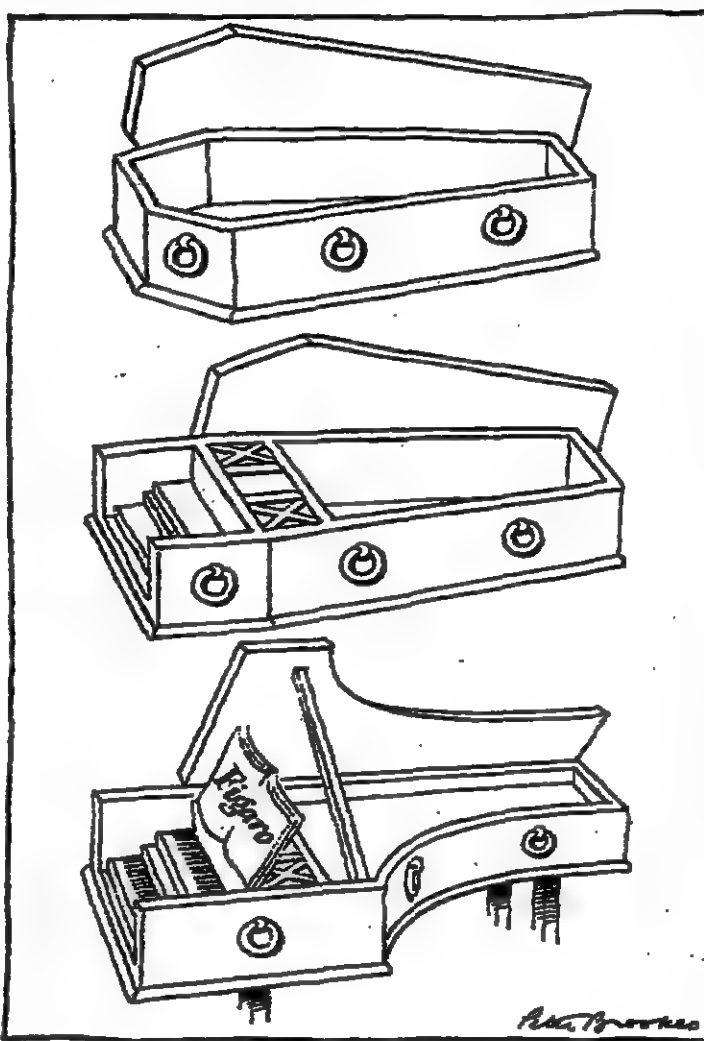
orchestra spoke for history, and can still be heard over the cries of evil, be they never so loud.

Here I must cross a very frail bridge. Last Sunday evening, I went to the Royal Festival Hall to hear a concert performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*, conducted by Sir George Solti. The chasm between the music in Terezin and my joyous evening in a warm, brightly lit hall, followed by my safe and simple return home, is grotesquely wide, and the bridge is very frail. But I had to cross it because, you see, another of the performances by the condemned of Terezin was *Figaro* itself.

And death shall have no dominion. I had left for the Festival Hall with the latest news of the Gulf war in my ears, and I could not but reflect that as the number of bombing raids increased, however precise the aim, human beings, including women and children, would be killed. Some of those would die in agony, their innards ripped from their bodies, their eyeballs melted, their legs smashed; the very crews of the planes which delivered such death might be burnt alive in their aircraft, as the tanks, when the ground offensive begins, will for some become ovens in which they are roasted.

Did those reflections destroy my pleasure at what turned out to be one of the finest of the 70-odd performances of *Figaro* I have ever heard? No; indeed my evening was grounded in a way that made the work even more profound and moving than Mozart invariably and eternally is.

There is war in *Figaro*; Cherubino is called up in Act One, and Figaro tries to make his blood run cold with the prospects, but of course the *farfallone amoroso* is never going to get the smell of gunpowder in his nostrils; directors of the opera who make him truly frightened at the prospect have misunderstood Mozart. The war in *Figaro* takes place not on the battlefield but in the human



heart, where the concerto di tromboni, di bombarde, di cannoni rages for ever, or at least until the true peace of full understanding is signed by all the High Contracting Parties.

Meanwhile, though we must not be so foolish as to think that if Saddam Hussein could be persuaded to listen to *Figaro* he would come out with his hands up (Hitler was devoted to *The Merry Widow*), we must not fall into the opposite trap and allow ourselves to believe that art can offer no more practical service than consolation. It is not just a romantic fancy of mine to believe that Mozart changed the world, even though I suppose that most of the people in the world have

never heard, or heard of, *Figaro*. The scientists tell us that matter is ultimately indestructible, however many times it changes its forms, and it is no great leap to the belief that the same is true of sounds.

Mozart dealt in truth, and nothing in his work, not even *The Magic Flute* or the *Jupiter* symphony, demonstrates his dealing more clearly and deeply than *Figaro* does. Remember: it is the only one of his operas in which no character is a symbol, but every one and everything is real and of perfect human scale. Remember also that it is the only one of his operas that starts and finishes in a single day, from sunrise in a homely room to sunset in a stately garden. The souls of the characters

have been laid bare, and the reconciliation in which it finishes is not just a happy ending: it is a testimony to a truth more glorious even than the earthly truth of the harmony in which the story and the opera finish.

Shaffer's Salieri instantly recognised that Mozart was a conduit through which God's truth entered the world. And Salieri knew also, and as immediately, that the work which demonstrated most clearly this breathtaking truth ("Whatever else shall pass away, this will not...") was this tiny tale of human beings which flowers in that single day into a tree under which all humanity can shelter.

That does not help with Saddam Hussein. But goodness and beauty, particularly goodness and beauty touched by an eternal hand, have a literally miraculous quality: they can spread independently of any human agent. The very fact that an extra item of goodness and beauty has entered the world makes the world better, even if nobody knows that it has entered.

I make so bold as to claim that the men and women of Terezin would have understood what I am saying. They were murdered, hideously. But, after all, they had always known that they were human. Their defiance of death and evil did not mean that they might escape mortality; it was an affirmation which said that music could and does so. The performance of *The Bartered Bride* announced that their blood, even as it was shed, was Czechoslovak and Jewish blood, and they were proud of it; the performance of the *Verdi Requiem* announced that man must learn to die as well as live; but the performance of *The Marriage of Figaro* announced that although five sparrows are sold for two farthings, not one of them is forgotten before God.

"Men must endure their going hence, even as their coming hither; ripeness is all." There will be death in the Gulf, and hypocrisy, and a kind of justice; after all, the commandant of Terezin was hanged. But beyond the furthest stars, where love alone rules, all earthly stains, be they of blood or tears, are expunged. *Figaro* abides.

Adair waits for the call

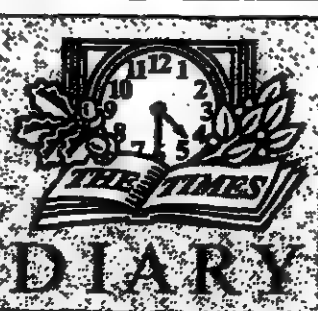
Red Adair, the trouble-shooter without whom no oilfield fire would be complete, has been put on stand-by to fly to the Gulf by the American State Department. Two three-man teams from Adair's company are ready to leave for Kuwait at a moment's notice, and they will be led, health permitting, by 75-year-old Adair himself.

The man who was the hero of Piper Alpha, the Libyan oil fires, and the spectacular Sabana fire known as "the devil's cigarette lighter" is sitting by his favourite fire-engine-red telephone awaiting a call from Washington. "Mr Adair likes to be where the action is," says Henry Raymond, vice-president of the Red Adair Corporation. "He may well go himself."

The appointment by the State Department comes after several months of on-off negotiations. "We have been in discussions for a long time," says Raymond. "They got in touch with us and we got in touch with them. It was mutual. Since then, the team has made one trip to Washington and we've had numerous telephone conversations." The final call came after reports on Tuesday that the Iraqis had set several Kuwaiti oil installations on fire.

The teams are waiting at Adair's headquarters in Houston until Kuwait is declared a war-free zone. "There will be no movement till then," says Raymond. "But we will hop on a plane as soon as the need arises." With remarkable sangfroid, Adair's team remains calm at the prospect of dealing with fires that some estimate could rage for six months. "We don't anticipate unusual problems."

A long-time friend of George Bush, who is a former oil executive, Adair is famous for his claim that he has never come across a fire



he could not put out in six weeks. He is no stranger to the Gulf. He worked in Kuwait in 1980, was warned by the CIA that he was on an Iranian hitlist, and on another occasion fled the Gulf in a fast launch pursued by gunboats.

Full coverage

With television presenters working 16-hour shifts during the Gulf war, BBC colleagues expected anchorman Martyn Lewis to catch up on his sleep when he took a deserved break yesterday. But within hours of coming off the air, Lewis had set out on a 500-mile round-trip to Devon to honour a long-standing series of charity engagements.

Lewis, a tireless worker for the hospice movement, drove to Ex-



ter from his London home to assist the fundraising efforts of the Macmillan Fund for Cancer Relief. He took part in a question-and-answer session about the hospice movement on local radio, and also found time to help the Marie Curie Cancer Care Fund before returning to London last night.

Back at the BBC today to present round-the-clock news bulletins, Lewis is disarmingly modest about his schedule. "I didn't get much sleep during the first few days of the war, but I never thought of pulling out of the charity engagements. I couldn't possibly let people down," he says. "The adrenalin keeps us going. In any case it's our correspondents in the Gulf who are doing the real hard work, not me."

The journalist George Gale, whose memorial service was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street yesterday, loved surprises and, true to form, kept one up his sleeve to the last. Despite his reputation in later years as a crusty old Thatcherite, colleagues were astonished at the choice of the final item in the service, the 1960s peacenik classic, "Where have all the flowers gone?" Friends revealed afterwards in *El Vino*, the traditional haunt of journalists where Gale would have wanted his mourners to retire, that the choice was in recognition of the total opposition to a Gulf war which he had sustained to the end.

Common currency

President Gorbachev's withdrawal of the two highest denomination banknotes from Soviet currency has inspired a flurry of enquiries from tourists wondering if they are in possession of what are about to become collectors' items. Alan no, says Edgar Levy, 40 years a collector of historic banknotes (professionally known as a scripophiliist). The only 100 and

50 rouble notes of any value will be completely fresh examples that have never been in circulation. "They need to be straight from the mint and unfolded," he says.

The grimy specimens some former British tourists to Moscow might have stowed away in a top drawer are virtually worthless, even though it is supposedly illegal to take roubles out of the Soviet Union. "There are so many in existence that they have no real value," he says.

Dealers Spink & Sons, however, offer a small consolation for anyone prepared to wait 150 years to see a return on the money. "Pre-Napoleonic Russian banknotes are extremely valuable," says a spokesman helpfully.

Black papers

After depositing his £20,000 cheque for the Whitbread Book of the Year yesterday, Nicholas Mosley revealed plans to assemble an archive of the public and private papers of his late father, Sir Oswald Mosley. The 67-year-old novelist wants a British university to house the fascist leader's papers, but fears he may have to turn to a foreign institution to pay for the project.

Mosley, the third Baron Ravensdale, has his father's personal papers in an attic trunk, while the public papers are held by the Mosley Secretariat. Nicholas Mosley says: "He was always open about his politics and his personal life, so in that respect there are no skeletons in the family closet. It will take a bit of organising but I would like to see all the papers under one roof."

Mosley does not believe his prize money — for his novel *Hopeful Monsters* — will be sufficient to fund the venture. In any case, he has other plans for the award. "A nice holiday and various family celebrations. It should last about six months."



EUROPE ENGULFED

The disarray over the Gulf war among the 12 countries of the European Community is breeding resentments which, as Douglas Hurd has warned, could have serious consequences when the war is over. This disarray — reflected in yesterday's chaotic collapse of the European Parliament's attempt to draft a declaration on the Gulf — is perhaps understandable. It stems from the different histories and interests of Europe's states. It should also instil some overdue realism about European political union.

Political union is far over the horizon. An alliance in support of the US-led coalition in the Gulf is for today. Europeans (and some Americans) have long worried about resurgent isolationism in the United States. Americans have complained that Western Europe was incapable of speaking with one voice. Hence President Bush's public enthusiasm in 1989, so irritating to Mrs Thatcher, for the European Community's plans for greater economic and political union and his friendship towards Germany as putative deliverer of those plans.

The Gulf war has turned those tables. America's leadership in countering Iraqi aggression has wrong-footed the pessimists, while Americans fiercely resent the semi-detachment of many European governments from the conflict and the denunciations of the war in many European streets. What if decisions by a "united" EC in this crisis had been based on the lowest point of possible agreement, as represented by Belgium's miserable parochialism?

Washington urgently wants, and needs, collective support for a UN-mandated operation. If the Gulf war is prolonged at enormous cost to American lives and treasure, American resentment of Western Europe's own isolationism could make the pessimists' predictions come true. Past debates about "burden sharing" in Europe's defence could seem tame as Congress turns its vengeance on its tardy allies in continental Europe.

The Gulf experiment in global security

could be at the expense of European collective security, at least unless Germany and other laggards catch up with Britain in supporting the US-led operation. Germany has been glad to shelter behind its constitutional difficulty in sending troops overseas, as has Japan. But Japan has agreed to pay handsome sums as token of its support. Germany simply must pay a fair share of military costs in the Gulf, however unpopular that will be with the electorate and however opposed Chancellor Kohl's government may be to higher taxes.

American disgust with the German performance may in part be attributable to shock. Prior to Margaret Thatcher, the view in Washington was that Germany's absolute reliability as an ally outweighed that of an enfeebled Britain or a capricious France. Arithmetic is giving the lie to that. German contributions so far total two days' worth of America's outlay in the Gulf, some of it paid in obsolete East German surplus military hardware. Sending \$165 million to Israel, as Herr Kohl promised yesterday, will not deflect American ire, nor calm the irritation of the British government, which is facing costs of more than £3.6 million a day.

Burden-sharing in the Gulf does not mean that each country's opinion of and contribution to the war must be identical. It does mean narrowing the disparities between, on the one hand, the military commitment of Britain, France (whatever its cavils) and Italy (whatever its reluctance), plus the good-faith contributions of The Netherlands and Denmark, and on the other hand the detachment or hostility to the conflict of countries such as Germany, Spain and Belgium. Europe's interest lies both in beating President Saddam Hussein and in supporting the US in its hour of need. For its "supranationalism" to be so inert in offering that support not only makes talk of political union meaningless — it also threatens Europe's long-term security. The Gulf war is not just somebody else's business.

ROUBLE ROULETTE

President Gorbachev yesterday achieved the extraordinary feat of briefly uniting the Soviet Union. From Siberia to the Baltics, citizens dropped everything to queue outside banks to withdraw their savings. They were trying to beat Mr Gorbachev's decree, due to take effect at the end of this week, limiting the amount of cash they can withdraw. The decree also withdraws all 50 and 100 rouble banknotes from circulation. Those who possess such notes can change them to smaller notes only if they prove, before the decree takes effect, that they hold them "legitimately".

Here at last is an original economic initiative from Mr Gorbachev. Economists of the far right have long supported a policy based on strict control of the money supply. Economists of the far left have equally demanded expropriation from the rich. Nobody has so far tried to combine both in a single measure. President Gorbachev has reinforced his reputation as an all-time master of ideological flexibility.

The prime minister, Valentin Pavlov, yesterday explained Mr Gorbachev's logic. He wants to control runaway inflation, caused by too much money chasing too few goods, and he wants to identify and penalise those who have profited from the proliferating black market.

The futility of the exercise was demonstrated by the immediate creation of a black market in big notes, which speculators were buying up at half their face value. The profit motive is notoriously resistant to decree. Black marketeers who have not been deterred by jail or even death under Mr Gorbachev and his predecessors are unlikely to be impressed by this latest wheeze. The serious spivs have, in any case, long held their wealth in hard currency, the dollar.

The victims of this measure lie elsewhere. They will not be the really rich, who never go near a rouble. They will not be the really poor, who do not see a 50 rouble note from one year to another. They will be among

those Soviet citizens in between, the nascent middle class. They have genuinely sought to save. Under the Soviet system they have not been able to buy shares or other financial assets. So they have put their money in the banks or under the mattress. Some will beat the deadline. Others will find, as many found yesterday, that the supply of small denomination notes has run out. Others live too far from the bank to beat Mr Gorbachev's deadline. This is a cruel and arbitrary punishment of the kulak class worthy of Stalin.

Quite apart from the injustice, the consequence will be that these small savers will be less inclined to save. Because less is saved, less will be invested. Because less is invested, less will be produced. Because less is saved and less produced, even more money will chase even fewer goods. Inflation will turn out higher, not lower.

The populist in Mr Gorbachev may hope that the protests of the innocent will go unheard because most people will believe (contrary to the evidence) that he really is hitting the black marketeers. But this is really not the kind of passion that Mr Gorbachev should be seeking to stir up. His Russia needs the black marketeers. They are black marketeers only because that is the only way to get rich. Without their activities, the rigid Soviet economy would have seized up long ago. Most people would prefer to be legitimate entrepreneurs. When the Soviet Union finally rids itself of the command economy, it will need them more than ever.

There are no short cuts to capitalism. The early stages of the transition to a successful economy require high savings, encouraged by high interest rates, and active entrepreneurs, encouraged by the prospect of wealth and social esteem. That is difficult for a man educated on the texts of Marx and Lenin to accept. Unless he does, however, Mr Gorbachev will continue to sow the kind of chaos into which this week's decrees have plunged his country.

LYING ON THE ROAD

The average driver has got it into his head (the average driver is male) that he is above average. He is more skilful, more careful, more law-abiding than the chap ahead who, the blithering idiot, also thinks he is an above-average driver. This is part of the accidents-don't-happen-to-me syndrome the police encounter daily.

The latest survey of what drivers think, or say they think, was published yesterday by Lex, the car retailing chain. The findings throw a curious light on driver psychology. Only five million motorists, 23 per cent of the total, say they were "prepared to break the speed limit in towns". The answers were more credible for motorway speed limits, with 45 per cent thinking it acceptable to top the limit. But 77 per cent of drivers appear to insist that in a built-up area, 29½ mph is as fast as they ever go. A glimpse in the mirror would be in order here, for truth is hot on the tail of the average motorist, its blue light flashing. On which stretch of clear urban road in Britain does three-quarters of the traffic travel at or below 30 mph?

The survey asked what poor behaviour by other drivers caused them most stress. Four out of ten said drivers who drove too slowly. This sounds more like the real world. But authentic voice of the modern motorist. But authentic proportion — not necessarily the same drivers — claim they are "angry and stressed" when they see other people's children in other people's cars, not wearing seat belts. Those busy denouncing the domestic arrangements of the car in front

may commit the even more unforgivable sin of omitting to signal, which exasperates 56 per cent. Picking holes in other people's driving seems a national preoccupation, even a cause of accidents in its own right.

It is typical of the self-righteousness of the average British driver to worry more about the motes in the eye of the other driver than the beams in his own. What matters most is that everybody else should obey rules. This may not be a streak in the national character admired by foreigners but at least it betrays a preference to be law-abiding in principle: the "I wouldn't be going so fast if I wasn't in such a hurry" approach.

The Lex survey discovers a surprising willingness by a large majority to have their urban driving disciplined more emphatically. With 300,000 road casualties a year in residential areas, the need is clear enough. Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, welcomed this submission to further restraint, but he should be careful not to be taken in by the motorists' habitual self-deception. A *homo* behind a steering wheel is not strictly *sapiens*.

None the less, nine out of ten wanted more control in residential areas. The hump in the road, the "sleeping policeman", is the most favoured method. Some would also welcome more width restrictions, and some a speed limit even lower than 30 mph. There is much here with which St Augustine would sympathise. "Make me go slower, Lord, but not today — and do not leave it to me."

Leningrad letter of Baltic protest

From Professor J. P. Connerade

Sir, Yesterday I received the text of a letter signed by 40 prominent Soviet scientists, many of them academicians and prize-winners, including Professors B. E. Golant, E. P. Mazette, M. P. Petrov and R. B. Tsarenkov. They tell me that their letter was submitted on January 15 to two Leningrad newspapers, both of which agreed to immediate publication. This agreement was then withdrawn, on the ground that the papers could not afford the space for "all these protests".

I am writing to you, Sir, because two of the signatories — Miron Y. Amusia, professor of atomic physics at the Leningrad Institute, and Professor N. N. Chernikov of the Leningrad Institute of Aviation Design — have asked me to inform their overseas colleagues of their views. The letter is headed "Appeal by the Leningrad scientists in connection with a military operation in Lithuania on the night of January 13, 1991", and the text (in their own translation) is as follows:

"Information has been broadcast which one would not like to believe: that the TV station of Vilnius has been occupied by armed forces. There are dead and wounded. The military of home affairs of the USSR has paraded in rather than elucidated the situation. Some National Salvation Committee (it is unknown by whom created and whom it includes), offended by the contents of a TV programme, simply invited the armed forces 'to free the TV station', and that the latter then arrived, imposing a curfew by the way.

"The promise given by the minister of home affairs to gauge the situation with due attention has not set us at rest. Strictly speaking, there is nothing to gauge. It is obvious that moving heavy tanks is not a worthy argument in the political debates. And if they act under the command of someone no one knows, there is direct evidence of threat to the whole country, to its stability, tranquillity, prestige, and integrity.

"We, scientists of Leningrad, cannot keep silence, cannot remain indifferent to such a way of holding political discussions, such a use of the army. It is clear that the military operation in Lithuania can have no effect other than producing national hatred and hostility to the army — just the usual kind of world-wide disgrace to the country.

"We do not know who gave the immediate command 'to be on the offensive'. However, the responsibility of the governing body, the highest in the country, for what is going on, is beyond all question. While it is not too late, its official and moral obligation is to bring this march of events to a stop, which is regarded as criminal both in our country and in the rest of civilized world."

Yours faithfully,

J. P. CONNERADE

Imperial College of Science and Technology,

Department of Physics,

The Blackett Laboratory,

Prince Consort Road, SW7,

January 22.

Planning appeals

From Mr T. R. Berman

Sir, It is amusing to read the lawyers (Mr D. Keene, QC, and others, January 12) protesting too much in favour of developers continuing to be protected for paying the costs of oral hearings at planning appeals.

Developers, whose planning applications are generally connected with personal gain, are not a sector of society in urgent need of a legal safety net. The evidence of recent years, notably the horrendous increase in local authorities' budgets for planning control and appeals, shows that the current appeals procedure is absurdly weighted in favour of developers and to the disadvantage of the community and taxpayers. It is not uncommon for developers, having been properly refused planning permission at appeal, to re-submit an application with negligible alterations and return to appeal three or four times at little cost to themselves.

The proposed clause 24 of the Planning and Compensation Bill is one small step in the direction of achieving a fairer balance in the administration of planning law. One trusts that the legislators will not be diverted by the conservatism of the legal profession.

Yours faithfully,

TOM BERMAN,

Watersmoor, Henley Road,

Wargrave, Berkshire.

Radio 3 discord

From Mr Paul Spicer

Sir, Janet Daley's article about Radio 3 (January 11) demonstrates a woeful misrepresentation of what the network has to offer and the extent to which it has changed under John Drummond's control.

One of the major changes witnessed over the last three years or so has been the "targeting" of repertoire. This has identified particular times of the day when it is important that more mainstream music is broadcast, thereby avoiding the "snug clishiness" (Janet Daley's term) which certainly did exist before these more enlightened times.

The strength of Radio 3 has always been its diversity. It is crucially important that new music should have a fair airing on a serious music network, and Ms Daley's patronising remarks about "composers so new that they are non-

Keeping a grip on Gulf war aims

From Mr Jim Sillars, MP for Govan (Scottish National Party)

Sir, You report the Leader of the Opposition (January 22) as saying in Monday's debate that the Gulf war aims must include the substantial dismantling of Iraq by reducing its conventional forces and removing all chemical, biological and nuclear weaponry. These are much wider than current war aims.

Other voices propose not only ejecting Iraq from Kuwait and restoring the legitimate government, but also evicting the Iraqi regime from Baghdad and imposing limits on Iraq's internal sovereignty.

Before these views gather pace and support, Mr Kinnock and others must be publicly contested, and the government must be pinned down to ensure that they do not resort to any wide and dangerous interpretation of the UN resolutions.

The UN authorised Kuwait to seek the military aid of other states to evict Iraq, and therefore the present allied action aimed at forcing Iraq out is legitimate. That is something I support.

It would, however, be a corruption of Resolution 678 to claim that it gives legal authority for insisting upon the substantial dismantling of Iraq alone, or the destruction of its military capacity alone. That policy of Mr Kinnock's could only be achieved by the defeat of Iraq

within Iraq, the imposition of a government submissive to the allies, and allied power exercised within Iraq to enforce allied will.

It should be part of allied political strategy to drive a wedge between Saddam Hussein and opposition, and potential opposition, forces within Iraq. New and extended war aims which would require an invasion and total defeat of Iraq would do the opposite.

Many in the Arab world see the West as hypocritical, and Saddam Hussein has been able to exploit much truth in that accusation. If, having wrapped ourselves in the UN mandate, we now proceed beyond it and seek an overall and humiliating total defeat of Iraq, then we shall sow seeds of contempt and rage in the Arab mind that a bitter harvest of instability and violence will confront us for decades.

Whatever the provocation from Saddam Hussein, we must keep a grip on our senses and be guided by an understanding of the volatile region in which our politicians, as well as our troops, now find themselves dug in. It may be safe for soldiers to dig in deeper, but it will be fatal for the politicians.

Yours etc.,

JIM SILLARS

(SNP foreign affairs spokesman),

House of Commons,

January 22.

Lessons to learn from times past

From Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly

Sir, There already exists within the United Nations a Military Staff Committee whose advice the Secretary-General could seek to avert any future armed conflict. Like my attaché colleagues of all three Services of the nations comprising the Security Council, it was my duty in the late 1960s occasionally to pre-

side over this committee. The average length of meetings was about five minutes. Quite by chance it fell to me to preside at a meeting of historic length (20 minutes). The subject was "appointment of a new secretary" as the then (original) secretary was retiring. There were two candidates. I was under strict instructions from Lord Caradon, our Ambassador to the UN, not to provide a casting vote but to forward the problem to U. Thant.

Whimsical as the activities of this body may seem does it not, in the light of the rebirth of the original strong UN concept, provide a forum for some sort of Joint Chiefs of Staff organisation to which the Secretary-General could turn? This might obviate the need for a super-power to shoulder the onus (and sadly the incipient unpopularity) of providing armed forces under its own flag to compel acceptance in the future of any UN resolutions requiring armed intervention.

Yours sincerely,

LOUIS LE BAILLY,

Garlands House,

St Tudy, Cornwall,

January 18.

From Mr W. T. Potter

Sir, Yesterday I saw on television what was described as an extremely hazardous and courageous exercise in which men were lowered from a helicopter into the sea to place a detonation charge on a floating mine in the Gulf.

During the last war, on HMS Centaur, a Flower Class corvette escort vessel with Atlantic convoys, we occasionally sighted floating mines and these were quickly dis-

posed of by rifle and machine gun fire (my Lewis gun accounted for two) which either contacted the mine and exploded the mine or punctured the casing causing the mine to sink.

Why is it now thought necessary to risk life in such spectacular exercises in the disposal of floating mines?

Yours faithfully,

W. T. POTTER,

6 Higher Down,

Kenton, Exeter, Devon,

January 20.

From Major Leslie A. Hill

Sir, We prisoners in Germany's Oflag 79 towards the end of the second world war wondered why we had been badly bombed, with the loss of several of our fellow PoWs. When we were released by the advancing Americans in the spring of 1945 we found out. Our camp was close by a Luftwaffe aerodrome and about 400 yards from an underground aero-engine factory.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. HILL,

La Prairie, St Mary,

Jersey, CI,

January 22.

From Mr Charles Moubray

Sir, With the news that the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards have been deployed to the Gulf to take responsibility for prisoners of war, can I reassure you as to how well practised the regiment is in carrying out these particular tasks in the desert? After the capture of Sid Barrani in December 1941, the 3rd Battalion, then commanded by my grandfather, signalled Churchill that it was impossible to count the prisoners because of their numbers but that "there were about five acres of officers and two hundred acres of other ranks".

May we only pray that history repeats itself at the earliest opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MOUBRAY,

Ridlington House,

Oakham, Leicestershire,

January 18.

Cost of care

From the Director of the Carers' National Association

Sir, When Hunter Davies sets out how much it costs to arrange care for his mother-in-law — (Health, January 17), it throws into sharp and horrifying focus just what we expect of carers. Caring for Mary Davies for five years cost £40,000. This kind of bill is met by many of Britain's six million carers. In addition the "value" of the work done free by carers is in excess of £24 billion every year.

Of the six million, 133,000 only receive the invalid care allowance and when they do, it amounts to the princely sum of £28.20 per week. Most carers do what they do for reasons of love, or duty or a complex mixture of both, but it is surely time to stop exploiting families in this way. Yours faithfully,

JILL PITKEATHLEY, Director,

Carers' National Association,

29 Chilworth Mews, W2.

entireties in world musical terms

cannot be allowed to pass without severe censure.

Would she care to have passed similar comment on a youthful Mozart, Mendelssohn or Britten? Radio 3 means to give new composers in which it believes a fair chance to be heard, and for the public then to make up their minds. There is a rigorous screening process in operation to weed out the less talented.

The fact that Radio 3 has this strength of diversity, that it is not afraid to face all the artistic issues of the day and to change its face so radically in order to help bring a new public to share its treasures, is precisely the reason why it is not afraid to face the advent of "competition".

Yours faithfully,

PAUL SPICER,

1 The Close, Lichfield,

Staffordshire.

Flaws in reform of farm policy

From the President of the National Farmers' Union

Sir, In today's leading article "On the wrong side: you talk in terms of the victory of Mr MacSharry's ideas of reform and talk threateningly of Mr Gummer not readily being forgiven if he lets this opportunity for reform pass.

Of the absolute and immediate need for reform, no one is in doubt. Least of all farmers who in the first year of this decade saw their profits plummet to the lowest levels since the war, whilst surpluses and budgetary expenditure are again sharply on the increase. Indeed there is something radically wrong.

But will Mr MacSharry's proposals put right the inherent flaws? In our view patently the answer is "no". Whilst talking of wanting to achieve a more efficient, dynamic agriculture, he is simultaneously proposing to make it almost impossible for larger, well structured farms to survive, and indefinitely to support the smallest producers — regardless of any economic merit — just because they are very small.

What sort of image would be given by an industry that would consist of around 10 per cent of the total holdings being large, prairie-style farming operations without the resources properly to look after the countryside and environment, and the other 90 per cent being small operations which regardless of their economic efficiency were kept in situ by a massive exercise in social engineering at the expense of the taxpayer? Why restrict such policies to agriculture?

You acknowledge there may be some injustice in the proposals because of their weighting against the UK. But you miserably underestimate the impact. Why should we have to absorb a milk quota cut that is relatively four times as great as that of France or Germany solely because we have larger, more efficiently structured farms? In any other context you would be the first to describe that as pure economic madness.

Farmers accept that as an industry we must increasingly become market orientated. Everybody is agreed that reform of the common agricultural policy should embrace proper consideration for the environment and countryside. It is a simple political reality that we are not suddenly going to do away with every form of agricultural support.

So, where the stark choice is between indiscriminate price cutting coupled with arbitrary social payments or some form of effective production control coupled with proper care of the countryside and the environment, I am quite clear that we must all unite to ensure that we end up with the latter.

Yours sincerely,

SIMON COURLAY, President,

National Farmers' Union,

Agriculture House,

Knightsbridge, SW1,

January 23.

Oxam on birth control

From Dr Malcolm Potts

Sir, My observation, quoted by Mrs Valerie Riches (January 15), that "abortion is often the starting place in the control of fertility" is an observational fact. But it need not be that way if we encourage easy access to abortion.

For example, in the Soviet Union, where contraceptive services are pitifully inadequate, there are 112 registered abortions for every 1,000 women aged 15-44. In The Netherlands, where contraception is enthusiastically promoted, the rate is 5.3. This more than 20-fold difference is incontrovertible evidence that good family planning prevents abortions.

One reason why some of us are disappointed in Oxam's timid attitudes to family planning is that we are saddened by the high abortion rates we see and worry that one woman a minute dies from childbirth or abortion and that 99 per cent of those deaths are in poor countries, usually with inadequate access to contraceptive choices.

Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM POTTS,

Family Health International,

85 Camden Hill Towers,

Notting Hill Gate, W11.

Taking a bow

From Mr O. L. C. Toller

Sir, Mr S. A. Walsh's suggestion (January 16) that leading male singers be presented with a gift-wrapped bottle of port is impracticable: the dangers of dropping it when taking curtain calls holding the hands of other singers are too great to be worth the risk, whereas if a bouquet of flowers is dropped all you lose is dignity.

Yours faithfully,

OWEN TOLLER,

Merchant Taylors School,

Sandy Lodge,

Northwood, Middlesex,

January 16.

From Dr Gerald Hendrie

Sir, Having been a (non-vocal) soloist at operas and concerts for many years in what until recently was East Germany I can testify to the fact that both sexes receive lavish gifts of flowers. Friends help one carry the bounty back to the hotel. I would not have preferred a bottle of port.

Yours sincerely,

GERALD HENDRIE,

The Garth, 17 The Avenue,

Dallington, Northampton,

January 16.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 23: The Queen was represented by Dr John Cornack (Apothecary to the Household) at the Palace of Holyroodhouse at the funeral of Mr George Brewster (formerly Surgeon-Apothecary to the Household at the Palace of Holyroodhouse) which was held in St Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, this morning.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 23: The Princess Royal today presented the 1990 Best British Rail Station Awards in the Grand Hall, New Queen's Gallery, Great Queen Street, London, WC2.

Afterwards Her Royal Highness, Patron, HFT Development Trust, attended a private lunch at Hambro's Bank, 41 Tower Hill, London, EC3.

This afternoon The Princess, President of the Save the Children Fund, held an industry and Commerce Group Meeting at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness, Past Master, The Worshipful Company of Farriers, held a Reception at Buckingham Palace for the Desert Orchid Farriers' Appeal.

This evening The Princess

Royal, President, British Knitting & Clothing Export Council, presented the British Apparel Export Awards at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W1.

The Hon Mrs Leggo-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 23: The Princess of Wales, Patron, Turning Point, attended the film premiere of "Postcards from the Edge" at the Odeon, Leicester Square, WC2.

Mrs Max Pike and Squadron Leader David Barton RAF were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 23: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society, this evening was present at the Annual Meeting and Reception at the Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, SE1.

Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, visited the Royal Free Hospital this afternoon, and opened the new wing of the Radiotherapy and Oncology Department.

Lady Aird was in attendance.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess Royal will open the CAT scanner and visit the eye laser unit at Southend General Hospital at 10.15; open the new theatre at Southend for the RNLI at 11.35; as president, will visit BAFTA at 1.05; and as patron, will attend a court meeting and dinner at Vintners' Hall at 4.55.

Princess Margaret will attend a concert at Commonwealth House at 6.40 in aid of the Victoria League and the Commonwealth Trust.

The Duchess of Kent will present the Duff Cooper Memorial prize at University College at 6.30.

Birthdays today

Miss Nora Bellof, author, 72; Mr Neil Diamond, singer and actor, 46; Mr Bamber Gascoigne, author and broadcaster, 56; Mr Peter Lister, company director, 62; Admiral Sir Andrew Lewis, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, 73; Dr Desmond Morris, zoologist, writer and broadcaster, 63; Lord Justice Murray, 68; Dr Ian Oliver, chief constable, 51; Lord Bessie, 72; Dr Ian Goss, consultant physician, 58; Earl Spencer, 67; the Most Rev J.A. Ward, Archbishop of Cardiff, 62; Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, 74.

The Ven D.I.T. Eastman

Thanksgiving Eucharist for the life of the Ven D.I.T. Eastman, MC, will be celebrated on February 4, 1991, at 5.15 pm, in St George's Church, Windsor Castle. No tickets are required. Parking facilities are not available in the Castle precincts.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.H. Davis and Miss M.M. Bains
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr Timothy Davis and of Mrs Suzie Davis, of Bath, and Madeleine, daughter of the late Mr William T. Bains III and of Mrs Ellen Bains, of Alberville, Alabama.

Mr J.N.W. Denholm and Miss S.M. Sweeting
The engagement is announced between James Niall William, elder son of Mrs R.F. Denholm and the late Mr R.F. Denholm, of Thornhill, Stirling, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E.M. Sweeting, of Ashley Green, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R.F. Evans and Mrs V.M. Bigland
The engagement is announced between Robin Francis Bickerton, son of Mr and Mrs R.F. Evans, of Hereford and Worcester, and Mrs Yvonne Mary Bigland, nee Bowerman, of Horton Kirby and Brencley, Kent.

Mr D.R.D.M. Hillery and Miss S.E. Dennis
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs R. Hillery, of Glenorchy, Edinburgh, and Mrs Sheila Dennis, nee Farn, of Glenorchy, Edinburgh.

Mr T.W. House and Miss J.V. Spencer-Jones
The engagement is announced between Timothy House, of Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W.F. House, of Poole, Dorset, and Jane Victoria, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J.P. Spencer-Jones, of Cockham Dean, Berkshire.

Mr C.E. Lees-Milne and Miss F.M.L. Tottenham
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs John Lees-Milne, of Rockley Manor, Marlborough, and Fanny, daughter of Mr Henry Tottenham and the late Mrs Susan Tottenham, of Bramley, Hampshire.

Mr G.C.C. Mallinson and Miss S.G. Everard
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of Mr Miles Mallinson, of Barnes, London, and of Mrs Sally Mallinson, of Fulham, London, and Serena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Everard, of Cold Newton, Leicestershire.

Mr S.J.F. Marguill and Miss L.J. Grayson
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs Benito Marguill, of West Worthing, Sussex, and Lisa, elder daughter of Mr Peter Grayson, of Kowloon, Hong Kong, and Mrs Beverly Krzyanowski, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr P.J.C. Moore and Miss M. Blaisdell
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Denis Moore, of Harleston, Norfolk, and Bente, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Blaisdell, of Hamburg, Germany.

Mr G.T.J. Oliver and Mrs C.J. Westrop
The engagement is announced between Toby Oliver, of London, SW11, and Christine Westrop, of London, W4.

Mr R.J.K. Paterson and Miss L. del Marmal
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs Mark Paterson, of Windlesham, Surrey, and Lisa, elder daughter of Baron and Baroness Guy del Marmal, of Womblesbury, Woking, Surrey.

Mr J.D. Reid and Miss S.A. Jessup
Mr and Mrs John Reid, of Southgate, London, N14, are pleased to announce the engagement of their son Dominic to Suzanne, daughter of Mrs Leonora Schultz and the late Mr Leon Schultz, of Toronto, Ontario.

Mr T.E.L. Waring and Mrs E.A. Mackay
The engagement is announced between Thomas R.L. Waring, of Haslemere, and Chiddingfold, and Elizabeth Ann Mackay, of Hambledon, Surrey.

Mr J.G.M. Wain and Miss L. Lindsey
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M.E. Wain, of Langton Long, Dorset, and Laurie, daughter of Mr Harry Vaughan Lindsey, of Richlands, Virginia, and Mrs Janet C. Lindsey, of Amarillo, Texas.

Church news

Church in Wales
Diocese of Monmouth
The Rev Lewis, Vicar of St David's, Llanidloes, and the Rev David, Vicar of St David's, Llanidloes, will be visiting the Diocese of Monmouth on January 24 and 25.

OBITUARIES

DR JOHN AUDEN

Dr John Auden, geologist and brother of the poet W. H. Auden, died in London on January 21 aged 87. He was born on December 14, 1903.

ERIC Shipton's book *Blank on the Map* (1938) tells how four Englishmen — Bill Tilman, Michael Spender, John Auden and himself — together with a party of Indian guides and sherpas, explored and mapped the high Karakoram region of the Himalayas between Hunza, Pakistan and Sinkiang. The mountaineer and editor Michael Roberts was among the first to point out that three of the leading writers of the day had brothers who climbed mountains (the third was Raymond, brother of Graham Greene). When Auden and Shipton's dramatic poem *The Ascent of F6* appeared in 1936, it was dedicated by Auden to his geologist brother.

John Bicknell Auden was born in York, but, as with his two brothers, his childhood was spent in Birmingham where his father, the distinguished hygienist, psychologist and archaeologist, Dr G. A. Auden, was professor of public health and medical officer at the university. John Auden read geology at Cambridge and then in 1926 joined the Indian geological survey, where he worked for 10 years on the Vindhya formations of the Himalayas. A founder member of the Himalayan Club, he was able to spend most of his furloughs in the



early 1930s exploring the higher ranges of Karakoram and Angkor and the glaciers of K2, most notably in the Shipton expedition of 1937.

In 1939 he learned to fly and made reconnaissance flights over uncharted areas of the Bijaigarh shales. In 1940 he

married Sheila, granddaughter of W. C. Bourne, first president and founder of the Indian National Congress. His many Indian friends included the poet Sudhin Dutt and the painter Jindal Roy and Anil Bose. In 1940 he was elected president of the Geological

Institute of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and between 1945 and 1951 he investigated almost all the major dam sites, hydro electric projects, irrigation works and water supply schemes of India. His groundwater studies in the arid western Rajasthan, Kutch and Quetta were a landmark in Indian engineering geology.

In 1951, he was unanimously elected president of the geological section of the 38th Indian Science Congress. After a spell with the British Oil company, he was invited in 1960 to join the Land and Water Resources Division of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, where he worked until his retirement.

His fierce devotion to accuracy, his love of the precision of minutiae, were part of a larger respect for truth in all its forms. His gentle wit, often aimed at the imperfections of those bureaucracies within which he was constrained for most of his life to work, endeared him to colleagues as did his manifest warmth and generosity. Returning to London he served for two years as vice-president of the Geological Society of London, and as "foreign secretary" of the Geological Society of India.

He died at home, after an illness of a few weeks duration. He is survived by his wife, Sheila, and two daughters who were all constantly at his side during his decline.

PROFESSOR EDDIE SEYMOUR

Professor Edwin Frank Walter Seymour, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Warwick, has died at the age of 67. He was born on June 7, 1923.

EDDIE Seymour was a physicist and teacher of outstanding ability who had a remarkable career in university education. While attaining international distinction in his research in the field of nuclear magnetic resonance, he was, at the same time, an inspiring lecturer who stimulated successive generations of undergraduates to try to emulate his intellectual curiosity and devotion to physics.

In parallel with his academic work he rose to high office in university administration where his incisive thinking and sound judgement were greatly valued. A modest, kind and warm-hearted man, he earned the respect, admiration and affection of all who had the privilege of working with him. He was educated at King Alfred School, Wantage, before enlisting in the Royal Signals in 1941. As part of his military training, he attended Oxford University and this experience probably determined his eventual choice of an academic career. On receiving his commission he served as a signals officer in the Royal Artillery before



being posted to the Far East where he commanded a unit responsible for communications with agents operating behind Japanese lines.

After leaving the army with the rank of major in 1946 he returned to Oxford to study for a degree in physics. He graduated with first class honours in 1950 and stayed on to pursue research. During this period he was introduced to the recently discovered phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance which was to become his life-long interest and he carried out pioneering experiments on solids using methods which have blossomed into one of the most important techniques for studying the physics of condensed matter. Perhaps his

best work at Oxford, however, was the production of temperatures as low as 0.001 degrees Kelvin using adiabatic demagnetisation.

On receiving his DPhil in 1953, he took up a lectureship in the physics department of Leeds University where he set up a research group to study nuclear magnetic resonance in metals and alloys. Eventually these investigations were extended to molten metals thus beginning a very fruitful phase of his work. He was promoted to senior lecturer in 1963 and then in 1965 he was appointed to a readership at the newly-established University of Warwick.

The challenge of helping to create a new physics department was one which he accepted with relish and he rapidly established a reputation as an able administrator at both the departmental and university levels, taking on a range of increasingly important roles in the development of the university. His research on liquid metals and alloys continued to flourish and in recognition of his achievements he was appointed to a personal chair in physics in 1969.

During the 1970s his research interests turned to the study of structure in glasses and more importantly to the investigation of diffusion and structure of metallic hydrides.

It is this latter aspect of his work which has achieved the greatest recognition and which he continued until his death. He frequently worked overseas in the United States, Australia and Japan, developing many productive collaborative projects which in turn brought a stream of foreign visitors to Warwick. Despite the intensity of this activity he found the time and energy to accept the position of pro vice-chancellor at Warwick and to continue teaching students with his usual enthusiasm.

He also served on the Science and Engineering Research Council and other national academic bodies. About the only thing which could tempt him away from this work was the prospect of a day at a Test match at nearby Edgbaston and after retirement in 1987 he was better able to indulge his life-long love of cricket. Apart from this, typically of him, there was little perceptible change in his scientific activity. Indeed he continued to travel widely in connection with his work and developed a new interest in muon spin rotation, assisting in some of the first experiments performed in this country.

In 1951 he married Dilys Roberts. She and their son and daughter survive him.

Memorial service

Mr George Gale

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr George Gale was held yesterday at 11.30 am, in St George's Church, Canon John Jones officiating. Mr P. P. Westrop, read the *Sunday Telegraph*, and the lesson. Mr Ben Gale, son, read *Intimations of Immortality* by W. B. Yeats, and the *Prayer Book*. An *Essay on Liberty* by J.S. Mill. Mr Paul Johnson gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Gale (widow), Mrs Anne Gale (daughter), Mr Mark Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son), Mr David Gale (son), Mr Michael Gale (son), Mr Christopher Gale (son), Mr Timothy Gale (son), Mr James Gale (son), Mr Henry Gale (son), Mr George Gale (son), Mr Edward Gale (son), Mr William Gale (son), Mr Thomas Gale (son), Mr Charles Gale (son), Mr Francis Gale (son), Mr John Gale (son), Mr Robert Gale (son), Mr Peter Gale (son

Camera sorts out the fishy catches

Fish may soon have their pictures taken to trap the trawler crews who exceed quotas, putting stocks at risk. Malcolm Brown reports

One of a fisherman's most tedious chores is counting and grading the catch. Because of over-fishing, catches have become much more mixed and a quota system has been introduced by the European Community. EC regulations, to which the UK subscribes, mean catches must be graded by species and size, a labour-intensive business.

But scientists at Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, which belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), have developed an image-processing method which could make hand sorting redundant.

The system, which is expected to be tried at sea on a fisheries research vessel towards the end of this year, is a combination of video camera and computer that can be taught to recognise many species of fish.

According to Norval Strachan, the physicist developing the machine, it can discriminate between 18 different species with 100 per cent accuracy.

Some clever mathematics built into the system mean that even fish which are not lying flat can be identified. The computer simply "unscrambles" the awkward posture of the fish.

The machine is taught by an operator to recognise the various species by being shown about 20

examples of each species. The system scrutinises the image of, say, a haddock, noting its length, width and colour. Each individual fish is slightly different, but the machine soon learns the basic shape and colour and the parameters, which may vary while still remaining the same species.

Once it has been programmed, the machine can then determine automatically which species it is looking at.

At present, scanning and identification take between 20 and 30 seconds. That would be too slow for operations at sea, because fish gutting machines work much faster, but Mr Strachan says that speeding up the system should be relatively easy.

The team hopes to incorporate parallel processors in the system which should cut identification time to less than two seconds. The development, partly funded by the EC, may have a number of uses other than pure headcounting for the statisticians in Brussels.

One problem is the allegation that some skippers may be misrepresenting the locations where they made a catch. Vessels which have reached their quota in one region, say the North Sea, may bring back more, but mislead the authorities by claiming that the excess fish were caught in another

area, such as the Irish Sea. They could be caught out, however, if, as the scientists suspect, there are discernible colour variations in the same species in different regions. North Sea fish, for example, could not be represented as coming from another region because their distinctive colour might give them away.

The system could also be equipped with a facility which specifies the trawler's location when the fish are being caught. Another possibility would be to develop the machine to enable it to identify individual fish. At present scientists wanting to follow the lives of particular fish in research tanks must catch them, tag them, and then catch them again at some later date.

The system could photograph them through a viewing panel. Certain fish, such as mackerel, have distinctive individual markings which can be picked up by a pattern recognition machine, almost as though each fish has its own fingerprint or bar code.

If all vessels were equipped with the system, the information contained in the machine could eventually be sent by satellite to collection points in Brussels or the ministry. Torry scientists are convinced that the machine could be built at a cost that would make its widespread use quite feasible.



Hooking the crooks: Norval Strachan with his fish identifying camera

Fighting cancer without surgery

Every year in Britain, about 7,000 men die from prostate cancer, and about 11,000 others contract the disease. Although second only to lung tumours in its high death rate, the condition has been relatively neglected by researchers.

Two developments this week reflect the growing importance of the condition in our ageing population. A new treatment has been launched, and a project aimed at finding better ways to combat the disease has begun.

The prostate gland is a small organ, about the size of a golf ball, located below the bladder and in front of the rectum, that has a key role in the production of semen. Later in

life, it tends to increase in size and change in shape, obstructing urine from the bladder.

These may be the first symptoms of prostate cancer, but in 80 per cent of cases, the disease is at advanced stage before it is diagnosed. The factors that trigger it are not fully understood, but the condition is known to be dependent on testosterone, the male sex hormone.

Until now, conventional treatment involved the removal of the hormone, either by oestrogen drugs that block its action, or by surgical

removal of the testes, which produce it.

But this week, Lederle Laboratories, a drug company based at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, marketed Prostate SR, a new hormonal treatment for advanced cases. The drug acts by first stimulating and then inhibiting testosterone secretion until it reaches castrate levels after two to four weeks.

Monthly injections then maintain the hormone at the castrate level to deprive the tumour of stimulation and stop or slow its progression.

A trial involving 52 patients in the United Kingdom and Ireland showed that the drug achieved one complete remission and 29 partial remissions. The disease was stable in others, and progressive in five patients.

In new research work, Dr Fouad Habib, the senior lecturer in biochemistry at Edinburgh university's department of surgery, is studying factors governing the growth of cells in the prostate.

"In its early stages, the cancer appears to be dependent on the hormone, and

almost 90 per cent of patients respond favourably to standard treatment at first.

"After a time, however, we see the proliferation of a different type of cell, which is not responsive to conventional endocrine therapy," Dr Habib says.

His work is funded by the Association for International Cancer Research, a charity based at St Andrews, Fife, in Scotland. "The ultimate hope is to substitute a purely medical treatment for surgery," he says.

"We know that they are stimulated by growth factors, peptides secreted by the cells themselves. If we could identify their source, it would open up the possibility of developing antibodies to control cell growth in the prostate."

Such an approach might prevent the spread of cancerous tissue, while at the same time promoting the growth of normal, healthy cells, according to Dr Habib.

His work is funded by the Association for International Cancer Research, a charity based at St Andrews, Fife, in Scotland. "The ultimate hope is to substitute a purely medical treatment for surgery," he says.

THOMSON PRENTICE

Selection tests get tough for graduates

The recession and student increases are making computer careers hard to find

JOBSCENE

For many years, information technology (IT) employers have had to compete to entice graduates to join their companies. However, this year such companies are cutting back on recruitment.

In 1990, IBM employed more than 200 graduates, but is not recruiting any this year. Last week, employee and student career bodies warned that computer-related recruitment is showing the largest fall in numbers of any industry.

ICL is recruiting 260 graduates this year, compared with 300 last year. Graduates in computer science and electronics will get 30 per cent of the jobs, while the remainder will be drawn from business and finance graduates.

"Graduates at the margin of our criteria might have been given an interview before, but this is unlikely now," says Peter Forbes, ICL's human resources manager.

"We are looking for those with a more solid history of achievement than just a good academic record, as results are only one element. We also want personal and social skills and perhaps work experience. We are beginning to find that we can afford to be more selective than previously because of the oversupply of graduates this year."

The same message is repeated by the Computing Services Association (CSA), which warns that this year's graduates will also face competition from those who did not land a job in IT last year.

"IT employers were not so pernickery about quality in the past, but will be tightening up their selection criteria this year, and will only take on those who really want to make IT their career as opposed to those who may be attracted to the industry for other reasons," says Sue Robinson, the chair of the CSA's personnel group.

To add to the gloom, the number of graduates this year has increased by 5 per cent over 1990, with more than 60

per cent of the 135,000 graduates looking for jobs immediately. Much of the increase is due to the rise in women and mature-age students entering higher education. Women now account for almost half of entrants and mature-age students about a sixth.

From 1979 to 1988, the numbers of graduates finding science and engineering jobs grew by 35 per cent, but the number of job vacancies has not kept pace.

"The supply of high-quality graduates with good personal skills, motivation and discipline is not growing, but the demand is," says Richard Pearson, the deputy director of the Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS).

"The rest, about 60 to 70 per cent of graduates, with more variable qualities, are continuing to grow. Some of them will lose out, particularly as we are facing a recession at the same time."

In the longer term, the IMS predicts that graduate recruitment targets could be 30 per cent higher at the end of the century than they are now.

IBM says it is likely to start recruiting graduates again next year. Although IT companies are increasingly recruiting graduates with non-technical degrees, the numbers of students taking technology courses are expected to decline in the Nineties and lead to severe shortages.

However, for engineers and scientists there is still strong demand among graduate recruiters, reflecting a steady trend away from engineering and some of the applied sciences towards business and related studies over the past decade. That trend is becoming more pronounced among women and mature-age students, who have contributed to the increased number of graduates.

LESLIE TILLEY

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

You must be SELFISH!
To Get a GOOD JOB
in Computers

• Self-disciplined • Self-motivated
• Self-assured • Self-starter
Be a Self-starter - fill in the coupon below or telephone 0294 455521 (24 hr service) now!
Be Self-motivated - do it immediately!
In return we'll send you loads of information about employment prospects and how you too could move into a highly paid job in Computers.
We'll also send you an aptitude test. Mark it and we'll advise you on your potential -
A valuable service free of charge.
Leave others to think about it - Be Selfish!

Complete this information sheet, stamp, and return to:
FREEPOST, JAMES LANE, DUBLIN, WEST MIDLANDS B79 2BL.
(No stamp required)
Please send me free details of your Computer Career Development Programme
Name (Mr/Ms/Ms)
Address
Postcode
Present Occupation
Tel. No.
TT/24/01/UL

SHARP

Outstanding Opportunities for Young Researchers in ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION PROCESSING

Oxford

Sharp Laboratories of Europe Limited has been established to undertake basic research as part of SHARP Corporation's continuing commitment to the European Community. We have recruited a number of research staff and now wish to make further appointments of young researchers (ideally aged under 30) in the IT/AI Division.

Intelligent Knowledge Based Systems

The IKBS team is developing innovative techniques for use within future generations of SHARP products and wants to recruit researchers with 2-3 years experience in IKBS or a closely related subject. Candidates should have a good first degree, a sound theoretical understanding of artificial intelligence and in-depth knowledge of a symbolic language such as Lisp, Prolog or Popl. Also important is the ability to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing plus imagination and drive which are essential in our forward looking environment.

Attractive Package

Natural Language Processing
The NLP team is initiating a research programme in Machine Translation and is seeking to recruit additional team members. Candidates should have postgraduate research experience in computing, computational linguistics or AI and one or more of the following skills:

- 'C' programming
- translation
- native ability in a European language other than English.

These appointments represent outstanding opportunities to join a new venture with substantial funding and research programmes which will help determine the nature of electronic products in the 21st century.

To apply, send a full c.v. to Jenny Riley, ref. CW113, Harding Management Consultants Ltd., 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP. Tel: 071-222 7733 (evenings/weekends: 081-660 8665). Fax: 071-222 3445.



A MEMBER OF THE SHARP GROUP

One of the UK's largest, most diverse computer service companies, we occupy a unique place in the industry with over 20 years of sustained growth and profitability. We are strongly committed to the principles of a substantial training budget for career and personal development and also to the benefits of operating a meritocracy where personality and potential are fundamentally important.

Analyst Programmers - VAX Basic
To £20k plus banking benefits mortgage, profit share and bonus

Manchester

These roles are within the division which services the Financial/Securities sector and we need people with VAX Basic and the drive to make the most of an outstanding career opportunity. We could be interested in as little as 12 months experience and we are not concerned about your applications or industry background.

We'd like to hear from you soon if you fancy the idea of a combination of the security of a financial institution with the excitement of a systems house. Please call Denise Lunnier in the office on 0252 737505 or evenings and weekends on 0252-37978. Alternatively send your CV, either faxed on 0252 733625 or posted to her at Marshall-Wilkins, Diagonal House, Linc & Lamb Yard, Farnham, Surrey GU10 7LL quoting ref 236 on your correspondence.
LOCAL INTERVIEWS WILL BE ARRANGED.

Marshall-Wilkins
Diagonal House
Linc & Lamb Yard
Farnham, Surrey GU10 7LL

A DIAGONAL PLC COMPANY

Middlesex Polytechnic

SENIOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION OFFICER
£16,888-£20,778 pa inc

We are looking for someone with at least five years' experience in a computerised data collection and analysis environment to join us in the Management Information Unit at our Bounds Green/All Saints sites.

As Senior Management Information Officer you will be responsible for the efficient management of the unit's central functions and systems including student number and load projections, teaching and non-teaching establishment calculations, space utilisation and various external statistics.

You will be expected to develop your expertise in all of these areas and concentrate on the interface with other departmental systems.

You should have a sound background in the use of PCs and the preparation of spreadsheets. You should also be able to complement your technical skills with good inter-personal and communication abilities.

Please write for further details and an application form quoting ref: S101/B to: The Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SF.
Closing date 31 January 1991.

FINANCE MANAGER

COMPUTER AUDIT

Up to £17,763 (with possible progression to £18,888) Exeter

An enthusiastic, suitably qualified or experienced person is required to take a leading role in the audit of one of the largest computer installations in the South West. This position is based in the Central Audit Group, within the County Treasurer's Finance Services Division, supplying specialist audit services, including computer audit, to the County Council and its various bodies.

We are looking for someone with the right experience and commitment to make a contribution to the development of computer audit and support to other auditors in the Division. Ideally you should have experience of systems-based auditing techniques and their application to computer systems. Experience in the use of personal computers and computer-assisted audit techniques is also desirable. Training will be made available.

Benefits include a lease car, generous relocation package, flexible working hours, staff restaurant and sports and social club, as well as the opportunity to live and work in this very pleasant area of England.

For an informal discussion please telephone David Callard on Exeter (0392) 383572 or Peter Job on Exeter (0392) 382437.
Application form and job description from the County Treasurer's Department-Administrative Section, Devon County Council, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter Devon EX2 4JL. Tel: Exeter (0392) 382472.
Closing Date: 1st February 1991.

Devon
COUNTY COUNCIL
Devon is an equal opportunities employer

0600

BLUE CHIP CO.

£19,000 to £26,000

One of the most secure companies in Central London have an urgent requirement for 4 DP Professionals from Analyst Programmers to Senior Analyst Programmers. You will need excellent interpersonal skills, as well as solid Cobol experience, ideally on Prime hardware, although candidates with strong Cobol on other Mini Computers will be of definite interest. Excellent benefits are offered, along with a superb working environment. If you are interested in joining this friendly though highly professional team call now for further information or alternately Post/Fax your CV to:-

E.S.O.R. Group
6 Sherlock Mews
London W1M 3RH

Tel: 071 224 1020
Fax: 071 224 1021

PROJECT MANAGER. SAUDI ARABIA.

We require for immediate and ongoing contract an enthusiastic professional engineer to manage a VHF/UHF radio system through installation, test and commissioning. Applicants are invited from suitably experienced engineers who should have an appropriate degree of engineering qualification and ten years experience of field work, preferably in the Middle East. Please forward a full C.V. to Nour, 6 Chelsea Embankment, London, SW3 4LF.

Doctors with a double duty

Front-line service doctors often face an agonising personal conflict, says

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

When my father died, my mother rejected the stonemason's plea that the Royal Army Medical Corps motto, *In arduis fidelis*, roughly translated as faithful or staunch in adversity, should be chiselled on his tombstone, fearing that some might see it as an unfair reflection on their marital harmony rather than a reference to the Somme and Passchendaele, and the expression of the ideal to which all service doctors strive. In the Gulf, doctors are again tending their patients in adversity, with the centuries-old fortitude they display in war.

Service doctors see themselves as true occupational physicians, for they pursue the same occupations as the patients they care for; they are at the same time serving officers and doctors, and are trained to accept the disciplines of both professions.

The doctors' two roles can produce conflict. Surgeon Commander Morgan O'Connell, who served in the Falklands campaign, has written of the difficulties service doctors have in coming to terms with their training to heal and with being part of an efficient killing machine. While the service doctor is general practitioner to his unit and their families, getting to know well the small community, he trains for war by joining his unit on exercises.

All doctors have to learn to deal with casualties without displaying any emotion. The myth is perpetuated that a patient mutilated in a multiple pile-up on the M25 can be equated with one blasted by shrapnel; both need to have an airway established, require resuscitation, transfusion and surgery. But whereas a casualty officer in a hospital deals with strangers, the medical officer is often treating his close friends. For the good of the unit, he may have to suppress his feelings for the individual.

Commander O'Connell has described the feelings of naval doctors when the ship in which



Military medicine: commanding officer Colonel Glynn Jones in a British field hospital near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, this week

they are serving is hit. Their immediate instinct as doctors is to respond to the cries and pleas of injured comrades; but as naval officers they know that if any fire is not put out, and damage controlled, the ship with all its crew may be lost. The unit has to take precedence and the injured must wait, but the doctor may hear their cries in his dreams for years to come.

Steven Hughes was the medical officer of the Second Parachute Regiment for two years. By the time of Goose Green and Wireless Ridge in the Falklands, he had become wedded to the regiment — they were his adopted family. He relished their enthusiasm for action and admired their team spirit, which was enhanced by their very special training. Battle experience strengthens the relationship. "No description is adequate, is good enough, to describe the effect of battle on this bonding," he says. "Once you've shared an experi-

ence with your unit in which the normal rules of society have broken down, and men have become primeval, this bonding is complete."

Such total identification has its problems. Within the greater family of the regiment a nuclear family of commanding officer, adjutant and medical officer easily becomes established. Dr Hughes loved and admired his commanding officer, the charismatic Colonel "H" Jones. "He became my military father," Dr Hughes says. "The adjutant, David Wood, and I were also close friends; if the commanding officer was my father, the adjutant was my brother."

"Both were killed together, but I had to get on with my job, seemingly impassive as my adopted family lay dead beside me. This was not the time for complicated psychiatric feelings, and I knew that grief would have to come later. Anguish is ab-

sorbed, and collects like pus in an abscess; if it is not let out it will erupt sooner or later." In Dr Hughes's case it erupted years later; suddenly, while working in a civilian hospital, he lost control, panic ensued and he needed psychiatric support. All the emotions he had suppressed at Goose Green burst out and crippled him: he was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

Dr Hughes believes that 20 per cent of people who have lived through similar experiences, either in war or in peacetime disasters, will need specialised help such as group therapy, to provide mutual support and to enable the patient to relive the experiences and express the emotions he or she had to stifle earlier. The process can be helped by subjecting patients to the sounds, sights and even smells of the battle zone they have survived, sometimes using approved audiovisual aids. Doctors have noticed that

patients do better in military or naval hospitals, not just because they meet greater understanding but also because the sight of uniforms and the clatter of helicopters help to turn back the memory clock.

Brigadier Peter Abraham, the army's director of psychiatry and also a former paratroop medical officer, wrote in the *RAMC Journal* after the Falklands campaign of the need for field teams who could look after soldiers' psychiatric well-being at the front line. *Jane's Defence Weekly* has reported that such teams have been established, so it is reasonable to surmise that they are now serving in the Gulf. If they had been available in the Falklands, Dr Hughes's story might have been very different. As it is, he is his old self again, and anxious to go out to the Gulf — "but only if the Parachute Regiment goes. They are my family; I could never feel such affinity for any other unit."

Pain relief at the press of a button

Battle casualties and pregnant women will feel the benefits of do-it-yourself drugs

SURGERY, whether it is performed in a teaching hospital or a spartan field unit, is likely to leave the patient in moderate to severe pain. And although drugs are available to relieve the discomfort, it seems we often endure the pain rather than interrupt the busy nurse. But for Gulf war casualties such silent suffering could be unnecessary.

They will be the first service-men to benefit from a new form of self-administered pain relief.

After surgery in desert field hospitals, they will be able to control the amount of drugs they receive by pressing a button on a watch-like device to inject small quantities of opiates straight into the vein. It can be pressed every six minutes but cutout devices mean overdoses are impossible.

Similar devices providing patient controlled analgesia (PCA)

are becoming available in hospitals throughout Britain. And the benefits of PCA, particularly after operations on the chest and upper abdomen when even breathing can be painful, will be discussed today at a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Peter Macey, aged 44, a builder from Cardiff, used PCA following a hernia operation last November. "Whenever I felt a twinge, I pressed the button, and I was pleased not to keep bothering the nurses," he says. "I wasn't in pain and I was not drowsy or confused. After I was taken off the machine, I did need a painkilling injection, and then I saw the difference — everything was a blur."

David Hatch, professor of children's anaesthesia at Great Ormond Street hospital in London, says PCA has been used for patients aged five and over. "The difference is obvious. Children who would have been quiet and in pain are laughing and smiling."

One advantage of the "little and often" approach of PCA is that the drug dose received by patients is much lower than that contained in

an injection. As a result, side-effects such as nausea and breathing problems are minimised.

Patient controlled analgesia overcomes one of the most perplexing problems facing the anaesthetist: the amount of medication to give a patient. At present, doses are calculated according to the weight of the patient, and adjusted later if they appear to be inadequate.

However, Brigadier John Restall, the army's consultant adviser on anaesthetics, points out: "No two people experience the same degree of pain and patient-controlled analgesia allows for this variation. Senior officers can have a particular problem when they are wounded. They are used to being in control and they suddenly find themselves in bed, in pain. PCA gives them back some of that lost control."

The Gulf casualties will use disposable devices which cost £18 each. But it is probably more cost effective in the long term to use fixed devices controlled by microprocessors, costing up to £3,000.

Dr Michael Harmer, a consultant anaesthetist at the University Hospital of Wales and a pioneer of PCA, says: "Patients tend to recover more quickly and leave hospital earlier, so it isn't long before the machine pays for itself."

AT LEICESTER Royal Infirmary, some women are using PCA during labour rather than having painkilling injections of pethidine. Dr David Rowbotham, a consultant anaesthetist, admits that PCA is not as effective in childbirth as an epidural but it does work as well as pethidine, while giving mother and baby lower doses of opiates. "Some of our ladies who don't want an epidural prefer PCA and seem satisfied with the results," he says. "They like the idea of being in control."

ANN KENT

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1991



THE LOGIC.

The new Lancia Dedra is utterly faithful to the sporting heritage and values of Lancia's founder, Vincenzo Lancia. So, not surprisingly, it's a car that stirs the emotions.

The Dedra appeals to the head as well as the heart. Because for life-long protection, all exterior panels are made from 100% galvanised steel — backed up with a 6-year anti-perforation warranty.

The Dedra has rally proven durability — Lancia have won the World Rally championship no less than nine times — with four consecutive wins in 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990.

Specification? All versions have fuel injection. Power assisted steering.

Light alloy sports wheels and low profile tyres. Polished rosewood dashboard. Central Locking. And electric front windows with 'one touch' facility.

In addition they have a stereo system with double anti-theft facility. Twin body colour electric door mirrors with demist. Tinted glass. An electronic check control panel. As well as a rev counter. Front fog lights. Height adjustable driver's seat and steering column. Front and rear head restraints. Centre folding front and rear armrests and rear sun blinds.

A wind cheating Cd factor of 0.29 contributes to exceptional fuel economy on unleaded petrol.

Top speeds range from 112 to 124 mph and ABS is available on all models. Audi and BMW certainly can't match all that.

And every Lancia comes with a very important extra: total peace of mind.

This is because we cover you comprehensively with a 1-year manufacturer's warranty and Lancia AA 'Gold Star Service' with Homestart, Relay Recovery and 5 Star Service for continental motoring.

The Lancia Dedra from £11,995* to £15,995*. Now you can afford to let your emotions run away with you.

For further details dial 100 and ask for Freephone Lancia or return this coupon to Lancia Personnel, Dedra, Essex SS16 5BB. Prices* correct at time of going to press include car tax and 1st year VED. Excludes variable on-the-road charges (road fund licence, motor tax and delivery) + insurance to be added. *VAT 10% on £11,995 to £12,855. £12,855 to £13,995 20% to £14,495. 20% to £15,995.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

161e

181e

201e



DEDRA. THE NEW LANCIA

An Italian Barnum of bullets

Michael Wright on an Ancient Mariner capologue by a theatrical anti-hero

In reviewing any novel in which suspense plays a part, the second reading is often as telling as the first. That probably sounds rather swotty, and threatens the popular image of the critic as a disaffected goblin, basing his judgements upon a glimpse at the first chapter, last page, and dust jackets of the latest tome. It may also seem unfair. But second readings matter, whether they evoke the fascination of a stunning action replay in slow motion, or the deathly tedium of a game of murder in the dark played in broad daylight.

This novel — by the author of *Hiroshima Joe*, etc. — slips towards the latter category. Booth relies heavily upon suspense to preserve momentum. Deprived of this, the narrative loses its dark sparkle and threatens to falter beneath a choppy torrent of irrelevant details and faceless characters. An air of grim, shallow irony prevails, but the initial buoyancy is lost. This is definitely not a book to take to a desert island.

Like ever so many other badies, "Signor Farfalla" is an eerie fusion of the wicked and the civilised, and his ambivalent character is reflected in the chiaroscuro of his first-person narrative. Told largely in the present tense, this contrasts "the eternal twilight world of the lawbreaker" with the "lazy, soporific sunlight of southern Italy". Here, combining an engrossing fetish for privacy with an outwardly free and easy nature, Signor Farfalla enjoys lazy afternoons of banter and Armagnac with his friend the local priest, and is wryly accepted by the wizened cronies of the town bars. Clara, a young student whom he encounters in the town brothel, is hopelessly in love with him, and yet no one has the faintest idea who he is.

The motive for Farfalla's narrative is equally unclear, unless it be an Ancient Mariner urge to share his dark hubris with the reader. He declares that "because of me and my actions the cast of history is configured", and it is this that sustains him in the dodgy dealings of his one last job before retirement. According to Farfalla, "to alter history you have to kill your fellow man. Or cause them to be killed". So he customises the sub-machine guns and fills the tips of bullets with mercury.

The novel misfires because Booth allows too much free rein to the horribly precious side of Farfalla's character. "I live by detail, by minute particulars. Without such attention to detail, I would be dead."

Perhaps so, but he might also have made a livelier and less irritating narrator. His endless euphuism about his surroundings alienates the reader, who is squeezed out by the linguistic carpet bombing. He bombinates: "My life is clear cut. There are no frayed edges where reality shrouds into myth."

Indeed, but because of this lack of "frayed edges" — of *sfumato* — there is little room for our active sympathy. Farfalla is a windbag of an anti-hero. In his own eyes, Farfalla is "the Barnum of bullets, the Andrew Lloyd Webber of murder, the D'Oyley Carte of death". Theatrical comparisons proliferate throughout. But somehow a truly dramatic element is missing, and Farfalla is mistaken when he describes his "tragic-comedy of fate" as being "as formally structured as a Greek drama".

He is probably closer to the truth when he declares that, "We might have been harp players from *A Room with a View*, my visitor and I." Farfalla never has the stage presence to seem more



Martin Booth of *Hiroshima Joe* turns his rat-tat-tat typer on a tough, nasty guy from the Mezzogiorno

than a part player; an understudy for an indisposed narrator, perhaps.

The cool beauty of the set design — of Booth's beautifully forested landscapes — is the principal and lasting pleasure of the book. Much of the description is very fine and very vivid: "The mountains under vastes of black clad widows peering into an open casket; the villagers with the light of funeral candles in their eyes." This is not merely a

beautiful image; it also quietly fuses the two worlds of the novel, the murderer and his terrain.

Too often the descriptive imagery is overloaded with laboured symbolism, or — like the minor characters — remains incidental to the narrative; mere padding that has puffed what might have been a shapely short story into an over-weight novel. This glum glob is fragmented into short sections, and, combined with the drum-

ming of Farfalla's rant, gritty sentences, (a rat tat tat of main verbs with hardly a participle in sight), the overall effect approximates a series of rapid bursts of machine gun fire. In purely stylistic terms, and to draw a comparison from one of Farfalla's own jaunts into the country, reading the book is about as comfortable as riding in a 2CV being thrashed over a mountain range in second gear. Once is enough.

Chips on brain with Bulgar sauce

THRILLERS

Chris Petit

BENCHLEY'S CHIP
By Carl A. Posey
Robert Hale, £14.95

A POOR cover, dreary title, dour Bulgarian setting, and pages so densely set they have the look and appeal of a three-month-old snow-drift... Benchley's *Chip* offers little invitation, and I gave up early at the first attempt. Only a recommendation from the *Telegraph's* more persevering critic, and the publisher's persistence, forced a reluctant return. It was worth the effort. Benchley's *Chip* could do with cutting, but is still one of the memorable thrillers of the year, a swirling, brooding work full of flinty writing, and much thought, which creates a complex mosaic from the unlikely premise that it is the Bulgarians who have developed the next stage of microchip (the one that can be programmed into the brain). US intelligence treats the news with scepticism: "Roger, would you buy a Bulgarian anything?" An expendable low-level operation is mounted, and the foxy spymaster in charge sends in his despised son-in-law, owed no favours. A strong supporting cast awaits in a grimly convincing Bulgaria: KGB, US defectors, local secret police, dissidents, a flamboyant African milking his Third World ticket, a seedy English spy, and deep cover agents; not least of Posey's accomplishments is getting inside such a range of characters. Coincidence plays an acceptable hand: once the pieces are on the board, pleasure comes from guessing how and where they will collide. A find. *Alpha minus.*

● In *Body Scissors* (Hodder & Stoughton, £13.95), by Jerome Doolittle, a drop-out security consultant finds himself hired to investigate a potential secretary of state with a whiter than white record, whose only hiccup in a smooth rise to the top is a family tragedy involving the murder of his estranged daughter. Good dirty laundry story, with a high sleaze content, takes the investigation into massage parlours and beyond. Though it is easy to see what's coming, given the cynicism of the author — a former White House speech writer — care is taken in the telling. Edgy confrontations, neat jargon, and a sharp ear, plus convincing Massachusetts locations, lift it into the superior category. *Beta plus.*

● A certain weakness has to be admitted for Sidney Sheldon, who writes the equivalent of wide-screen toshermania — an epic sweep, the broad gesture, a thudding

emptiness; sloth the only deadly sin not acknowledged. Memories of Midnight (Collins, £13.95) is the sequel to *The Other Side of Midnight*, in which Greek shipping tycoon Constantine Demiris took revenge on his unfaithful mistress and lover by framing them for the murder of the lover's wife. Catherine, revealed here as still alive and cloistered in a Greek nunnery, suffering convenient memory loss. Enter Demiris, megalomania in overdrive, determined to deep-six Catherine too. Plenty of ponderous double-crosses, not least from the author who cheats on the reader whenever he can, and even when he can't. All plot and effrontery. *Beta minus.*

● In Robert Daley's *A Faint Cold Fear* (Hutchinson, £13.99) a New York narc gets the cold shoulder from cautious superiors, following a spectacular drugs bust, and finds himself exiled as an official observer to steamy Colombia, where he makes odd forays into a world of Glenn Baxter cartoon surrealism: "Douglas sat on a log in the Amazon jungle and stared into a fire and brooded"; as well he might. However mean the streets of New York, they have nothing on what goes down in Colombia, with enough shoot-outs for five Peckinpah films. In fact, author plays down the slo-mo blood-letting, offering instead a patina of thoughtfulness and evidence of hefty research into the Medellín drug cartels. A routinely serious affair with a NY journo on assignment provides so-so human interest. *Beta.*

● "You poor man," Kelly said, "I can't imagine trying to deal with being sued for malpractice and a breakup of a marriage at the same time." Me neither, not from reading Robin Cook's *Harmful Intent* (Macmillan, £13.95), a could-try-harder medical thriller, in which doc-on-the-run dons disguise to nail creepy hospital porter tampering with drug supply to conspiratorial ends. Poor action, wind-up characters, first-draft dialogue. *Beta double minus.*

The mating rituals of soap celebs

Antonia Bremner

SURRENDER THE PINK



By Carrie Fisher

Hutchinson, £12.99

CABIN FEVER

By Elizabeth Jolley

Sinclair-Stevenson, £13.95

HOW I MET MY WIFE

And Other Stories

By Nicholas Coleridge

Heinemann, £13.99

It is a dreary story, deadened by the catalogue of food: plastic scrambled egg, Spam, burnt celery, margarine, sloppy white blanchmanges; and it is not helped by details of tuberculous haemorrhaging and obstetric complications. As Vera drifts on from maternity clinic to progressive boarding school to Glasgow, where she begins a seedy affair with an elderly employer, it becomes apparent that she is rather cunning and deceitful, and can well do without our sympathy. Elizabeth Jolley's combination of sadness and loneliness is so convincing that one witnesses how the briefest moments of happiness can maintain an individual's sense of optimism, without the least bit of pleasure in the reading.

The short stories of Nicholas Coleridge's first collection, *How I Met My Wife And Other Stories*, are often very funny. Though old-fashioned in that they are all tales with a twist at the end, and not always an unexpected twist, they are modern enough in subject matter: a country wedding, a rowdy football team's weekly trip to a curry house, an art student holidaying in Tuscany in philistine company. A recurring character is the obsessive. Often he is a wealthy man who meets his match (at bargaining, shooting, spending) and, being competitive, mugs up on a subject (Chinese silk painting, guns, cheque stubs) and comes up with some elaborate notion to outwit his rival, which inevitably goes wrong. These particular stories should perhaps have been more spread out through the volume to avoid the strong sense of adhesion to formula.

In *Cabin Fever* a successful doctor looks back to post-war Britain when she was a trainee nurse. She relives the trauma of an unwanted pregnancy by a married doctor, whose greatest intimacy was a whisper to the effect that, "because of his knowing me, it did not seem as if the whole world consisted of haemorrhoids".

TWENTY years ago, with *A Wizard of Earthsea*, Ursula Le Guin began a series that has become a legend.

In this final vol. of the saga, the widow of the farmer Flint is living quietly at the farmhouse in the valley, on the island of Gont. Her daughter is happily married, and her son at sea. The people call her Goh, but her name used to be Tenar, and she has a curious history. In the past she had magical power, but she has given it up to marry and live as an ordinary woman. Ordinary she could not be, and was therefore called in to help a dreadfully abused child: raped, beaten and thrown into a fire by two men and a woman, wanderers who had left

Gont to lunch

FANTASY

Philippa Toomey

TEHANU

The Last Book of Earthsea

By Ursula Le Guin

Gollancz, £9.95

her there to die. The child, Theru, though horribly disfigured, does not die. When the Arch Mage Ogion is dying he sends for Tenar, who brings the child with her. Ogion tells her to teach Theru

everything, and says that the child will be feared.

This is a world where respect for the law, and for magic, is breaking down — there is no king, and God, the successor to Ogion as Arch Mage, arrives on the back of a dragon, exhausted, a burnt-out case, his powers gone. There is no King, no Arch Mage, only a prophetic utterance: to look for a woman on Gont.

This is a short book, but it packs a lot in. There is the sick physical sensation of fear. A woman has a child in a house at night, and is attacked by brutal would-be

murderers. Another woman is imprisoned by the hatred of a hostile mind. The power and place of women in a civilisation are put to the test. They fail in Gont, as elsewhere. We see Gont in the beauty of the flowers, the valley and the cliff top, and in the arrival of the huge dragon: rust-black scales, scarlet wings, long yellow eyes, and voice like steel sliding over steel.

Good triumphs over evil — and the woman on Gont, who may be the first woman Arch Mage, is found. She is the very last person I would have suspected, though clues have been neatly left. Spellbinding is the word for it. Catching up on the saga is going to be a real pleasure.

Whitbread winner

The Whitbread Book of the Year is *Hopeful Monsters* by Nicholas Mosley (Secker & Warburg, £14.95), the final and fundamental volume of his "Catastrophe Practice" series. This is an ambitious, experimental novel that settles old scores and lays ghosts of the Thirties to rest. It is elliptical and turbulent story of Max, an English student of physics and biology, and Eleanor, a German Jewess, who grows up in radical circles in Berlin. A political love story of the earthquake of our century.

Sad loves in sundry styles and seasons

PAPERBACKS

Dinah Birch

EMILY L.

By Marguerite Duras

Flamingo, £3.99

FOUR NOVELLAS

By Natalia Ginzburg

Paladin, £5.99

THE GIRL AT THE LION D'OR

By Sebastian Faulks

Vintage, £4.99

FOR all its brevity — just 112 pages — Emily L. gives full measure of the distinctive desolation that makes Marguerite Duras an unforgettable writer. A French woman and her lover sit in a bar overlooking the Seine estuary, confronting the end of their affair. But they are distracted from their bitter negotiations by an English couple drinking nearby. The woman is old and sick, possibly dying. Her husband seems to be in control, but soon reveals himself as the more dependent of the two. Their story is an ironic commentary on the relationship of the skirting pair who watch them.

A sombre shoreline enveloped in heat, alienated and uncomprehending characters caught in the coils of destructive obsession, memories of the violence and fear of a childhood in the East — Emily L. has many recognisably Durasian properties, including that shrewd and unsentimental compassion that has always motivated her work. But there is a new sense of elegy which tempers the hard edges of Duras's vision in this book. She has turned her attention to life's endings.

Natalia Ginzburg's *Four Novellas* observes dislocation from within the tight networks of the Italian family. Witty, wise, and stern, she writes of the hopes and betrayals that make up the relationship between parents and children. Beloved sons wed impossible women; daughters marry wastrels or (worse still) fail to marry at all. Though Ginzburg often makes trenchant comedy of the gap between parental aspirations and the wilful decisions of children, her overwhelming sense of the absurdity of our most loving expectations infuses her writing with melancholy. She evokes the inconsequentiality of shared lives. Her families are ordinary, urban, and middle class, and nothing outrageous ever happens to them. Yet their misfortunes have the power to shock. Ginzburg writes

about the messiness and beauty of human experience, always inextricably intertwined.

Sebastian Faulks has a more idealistic view of things. *The Girl at the Lion d'Or* is an old-fashioned love story. Anne, very much the heroine of the book, is exactly the kind of girl on which romantic fantasy has centred for generations. She is a brave, generous and innocent orphan. But her vulnerable exterior conceals unquenchable furies of passion, waiting to be ignited by the presence of a powerful, sophisticated older man. She is also (need it be said?) enchantingly lovely. As it happens, Anne is a waitress in a pre-war café in France, while the man who sweeps her off her feet is a local Jewish lawyer. The best writing in the novel derives from Faulks's evident affection for its French setting. No character we meet has as much resonance and mystery as the lawyer's crumbling family home. But the structure of the narrative has little to do with France. A Scottish castle (beautiful peasant girl and laird) might have done just as well. As if to conceal their formulaic nature, Faulks describes the emotions of his ardent pair with a stiffly relentless detail that makes his novel a good deal longer than many readers might wish.

ON SALE NOW



Success: Anne Bancroft on Post-Graduate life
Style: Perfect looks from Paris, London & Milan
Scandal: Glamour & crime on the French Riviera

Mirabella

FOYLES ART GALLERY

JINNY POUND

AN EXHIBITION OF BEADWORK CHOKERS AND NECKLACES

Daily (exc. Sat) until 13 February

113-119 Charing Cross Road London WC2

BRIEFING

Hot stars, cold feet

FOLLOWING the decision by the Martha Graham Dance Company not to travel to Paris from New York, comes news that more American performers are suffering Gulf jitters over air travel. Dionne Warwick has cancelled her British tour, which was due to start on January 31, because of fears of possible terrorist attacks against airlines. Earlier, country and western star Dwight Yoakam pulled out of his show at the Hammersmith Odeon on March 8 for the same reason.

Glorious Twelfth?

THE Peter Hall Company is turning to Shakespeare for its next West End appearance with a production of *Twelfth Night*, which opens on February 26 at the Playhouse Theatre. Starring Eric Porter and Dinsdale Landon, the bard's comedy of mistaken identity will be directed by Sir Peter and designed by Timothy O'Brien. The Peter Hall Company, formed in 1988, has now made the Playhouse its home: when *Twelfth Night* finishes its run on May 18, Hall will direct Julie Walters in a production of Tennessee Williams' *The Rose Tattoo*, a drama of sexual awakening in 1940s Louisiana.



Playhouse rose: Julie Walters

Last chance

ITALIAN fashion king Gianni Versace's much publicised costume designs for Strauss' *Capriccio* dominate the Royal Opera's stage new production. Though generally well-sung (Kiri Te Kanawa, Thomas Allen and Franz Ferdinand Nentwig) and neatly staged by John Cox, it lacks the necessary drive from the orchestra. As for those costumes: witty, gaudy but not worth the acres of girlish, gushing newspaper. Last performance is at the Royal Opera House, London WC2 (071-240 1066) on Saturday.

CINEMA: NEW RELEASES

Quirky package with a first-class stamp

Geoff Brown reviews
Meryl Streep and
Shirley MacLaine
in *Postcards From
The Edge*, plus
Havana, *Rocky V*,
Catchfire and *Akira*

A young woman struggling to wrest herself from the grip of drug addiction; a battle-axe mother clogged with jealousy and alcohol. With such characters, *Postcards From The Edge* (15, Odeon Leicester Square) should offer as much fun as a dip in a snake-pit. Yet this is truly a comedy, and with good reason: these postcards come from Hollywood, land of brittle people, rampant wisecracks and make-believe.

The drug addict — attractively played by Meryl Streep — is an actress with a career in jeopardy, while her overbearing mother (Shirley MacLaine, naturally) lives on memories of her own golden age as a musical-comedy star. Mike Nichols' film, written by Carrie Fisher from her novel, bears the usual disclaimer that any similarities to people and actual events are "purely coincidental", though if Fisher's mother had been a Cee-chorpes telephone operator, say, rather than the bubbly MGM star Debbie Reynolds, we would not be watching this particular story. Fisher intimately knows her Hollywood milieu, with its bruised egos, voracious hounds, hypocrites, fools and clowns: *Postcards From The Edge* parades the circus with wit and affection.

Stripped of her usual mannerisms and fake accents, Meryl Streep tosses off the comedy with ease, and displays touching vulnerability as the brattish actress, forced under her mother's wing after a stint in a drug rehabilitation clinic. At first, MacLaine fits the mother's role too snugly, and her rendition of Stephen Sondheim's song "I'm Still Here" — the old staggers' battle cry — seems a horrible indulgence. Yet by the time the old crock is laid up in hospital herself, without wig or make-up, heartstrings have been plucked.

Mike Nichols keeps a tight hand on the caustic patter, the overlapping dialogue and the script's mosaic of incident: characters such as Dennis Quaid's predatory producer weave in and out without ever becoming major players. Nichols also shapes neat visual jokes about the illusions of moviemaking, often at our expense. This is not the film to strip Tinseltown

Comic matches of Hollywood life: Meryl Streep as the vulnerable drug-addict and Dennis Quaid as the predatory producer in *Postcards From The Edge*, scripted by Carrie Fisher

to its bare, shrieking bones; but then Fisher only promised postcards from the edge.

The fewer films Sydney Pollack directs, the more ponderous they become. *Havana* (15, Empire) marks his first venture since *Out of Africa* in 1985; the running-time is two-and-a-half hours, the budget over \$45 million (£23 million). The setting is Havana at the end of 1958, in the decadent twilight days of Batista's regime. Cadillac purr as adventures and pleasure-seekers through the streets; the air tingles with Cuban drum beats, mamboes, and vintage American ditties. Pollack's technical team may pat themselves over their clever artifice — the film was shot largely in the Dominican Republic — but where does that leave the audience? Stories and characters make a film, not production values.

Pollack's *Havana* contains no flesh-and-blood people: merely ghosts and hand-me-downs from Hollywood's past, especially *Casablanca*. Robert Redford, as an American gambler in search of big money, assumes the Bogart role — the maverick with a frigid heart, untouched by political tumult. Lena Olin, following her fellow Swede, Ingrid Bergman, provides the woman of mystery, penetrating

the hero's defences and awakening his soul. Raul Julia completes the triangle as Olin's husband (Paul Henreid's part), an aristocratic revolutionary captured by government forces. The script, flatteringly worded, politically bland, was first concocted during the mid-Seventies; it has not matured with age.

Redford's features prove equally subject to Old Father Time, though his blue-eyed charm still twinkles through the crow's feet. Lena Olin's intensity, on the other hand, burns a hole in the screen. They make an odd couple, and, for all Pollack's track record as a director of actors, the sparks never fly between them. Even the most charismatic players need help from the script, but Redford's gambler remains a dull stereotype stalking a movie set, and when Olin preates of her adventurous past (would-be Hollywood actress, rocky marriage to a black-list victim) we only hear the desperate sounds of scriptwriters scurrying to fill a void.

In *Rocky V* (PG, Odeon West End, Marble Arch), Sylvester Stallone returns from his last screen contest against the Soviet golliath Drago with blurred vision and shaking hands. "Simply stated, Mr Balboa," the doc says, "it

means you've suffered some damage to the brain." Of course: nobody could have slogged through so many clichés uninjured. This fourth — and, in theory, last — sequel to the 1976 money-spinner returns Stallone's hero to square one. Bankrupt after financial mismanagement, he becomes a trainer, but sees his protégé turned by others into a heartless boxing machine. Meanwhile Rocky Jr (played by Stallone Jr) drifts into punkdom through lack of fatherly guidance. Can Rocky reclaim his family, career and spirit while suffering from a perforated cephalic membrane? Who cares?

Stallone's underdog hero has long since passed beyond the human realm: he is now a cartoon, a piece of merchandise, mechanically gesticulating with hands, arms and legs like some clockwork Rocky doll. Tommy Morrison — a boxer himself, and great grand-nephew of John Wayne — makes a reasonable fist of the protégé's part, and director John Avildsen, returning to the fray 15 years after the first *Rocky*, propels the story by nervous editing. But the end result is unaltered: stupidity, bathos, wasted resources, wasted time.

Catchfire (15, Cannon Haymarket), made in 1988, is no gigantic improvement, yet at least it holds promises of quirky fun before daffness overwhelms. Jodie Foster, a maker of pretentious electronic signs, accidentally observes a mob killing; the vicious murderer is Joe Pesci, warming up for his *GoodFellas* role. Avoiding the police's protection, Foster strikes out on her own, though the mob's aloof hitman, Milo (Dennis Hopper, with dark glasses, perplexed brows and a "dis and dat" accent) finally corners her in New Mexico.

"You gotta face some hard realities here!" Milo barks. At which point, the film — far-fetched already — veers sharp right into Looneyland. Hitman and target take to the road, fall in love, rescue a kid goat from a mountain crevice, and escape from pursuers in a handy helicopter, before finally squaring up to the Mob's wrath.

Hopper provides the most bizarre characterisation as the tongue-tied Milo, tooting jazz riffs on his saxophone in between the gunfire. He also directs, although after a serious dispute at the post-production stage he withdrew his screen credit (fictitious Alan Smith gets the honour instead).

Possibly this farrago made better sense before the tampering started, though one doubts it.

Katsuhiro Otomo's *Akira* (12, ICA Cinema) is a futuristic Japanese comic-strip, thrust onto the screen in animated form. It was not made with *Bambi* fans in mind. The apocalyptic plot defies encapsulation: blood spurts from humans; brute force and laser beams continuously reduce Tokyo to rubble. The visual style remains boringly tethered to comic-strip habits, with rigidly drawn characters posed against static backgrounds. Acclaimed for its "phenomenal animation", the film — two hours long — merely pushes the art down a depressing cul-de-sac.

"Consider it a combination of *Frankenstein* and *The French Connection*," advises William Lustig, director of *Muscle Cop 2* (18, Cannon Panton Street). But these crass adventures of the New York cop drain the amalgam of all potency. Consider it trash.

Last week I raised an eyebrow at the PG rating carried by *The Rookie*. This was news to the British Board of Film Censors, which had granted the film a 15 certificate. Misled by wrong information, I apologise for misleading others.

JAZZ

Cross country on an ivory coast

Howard Riley and Jason Rebello are both pianists, both British and embarking on an Arts Council tour together. That, however, is virtually all they have in common.

At 21, Rebello is fast becoming the most fashionable of new jazz talents. Armed with a BMG/Novus recording contract, he has already released his debut album. Last week he was making promotional appearances on television, and playing an Erroll Garner tune on Radio 4's *Kaleidoscope*.

Life is quieter for the 48-year-old Riley. He is one of the country's leading avant-garde jazz pianists; in other words, he gets most of his work abroad. As he wryly puts it: "Europe provides me with most of my living; Britain's a nice place to practise."

Representing the old and new faces of British jazz, the

Clive Davis anticipates a lively clash of generations and musical approaches from a multinational quartet of pianists

two men are taking to the road in "Piano 40/2", the latest tour sponsored by the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network. In fact the CMN is offering no fewer than four solo pianists in one evening, the other two being Leipzig-born Joachim Kuhn and the American virtuoso Andrew Hill, making his belated British debut.

An entire evening of modern solo improvisation is an intimidating prospect. Is this the best way to attract the new audience for jazz which is supposed to be out there? Jazz Services staged a similar tour last year — with Django Bates, Alex Maguire and Akemi Kuniyoshi-Kuhn — which

was a dour affair, lacking contrast. Why not lighten the atmosphere with a session of stride piano or boogie-woogie?

Not surprisingly, Howard Riley, who helped devise the first "Piano 40" tour in 1982, feels that this year's programme is sufficiently varied. "Personally, I would have liked to see a really good stride pianist, but the great ones are all dead. And I would have liked a good bebop pianist. But we can't cover every style. This is the Contemporary Music Network, after all. We should present the cutting edge. You can go to the pub to hear someone imitating Hank Jones or Tommy Flanagan. There are venues in London — I shan't name them — that specialise in that."

Riley has been making a tenuous living on the Free Jazz circuit since the Sixties. In his earlier, more conventional phase he once played in a big band at Butlin's holiday camp in Skegness. He recalls that the rock 'n' roll band which appeared on the same bill included a drummer by the name of Ringo Starr. But since then Riley has made a series of acclaimed albums.

For Jason Rebello, however, this is all a relatively new experience. Aware of the need for variety, he plans to smuggle a piece of "straight music", Debussy's *Reflets dans l'eau*, into his 30-minute set. The choice reflects his classical training at the Guildhall. Last year he let slip the blasphemous comment that jazz musicians tended to be lazy in

comparison with classical players. He stands by those remarks. "They weren't meant to be derogatory. In classical music there's more of a tradition of practising hard and learning the repertoire. You can get away with a lot more as an average jazz pianist. But the great players in jazz have all done a lot of work."

Rebello was initially influenced by Keith Jarrett and Herbie Hancock; his album, *A Clear View*, mixed slick improvisation with a fusion beat. A product of the pop age, he is being assiduously promoted. Fortunately, he seems unaffected by the hype. "I know where I am and what I need to do. It probably won't last anyway."

Unlike the media-friendly Rebello, Riley fears that commercialisation is getting out of hand. "Jazz is being promoted like pop music. It comes down to what suits or what sweeter you wear. The music seems to be the last thing that's considered. A lot of it, in any case, is a re-tread of things that were being played in the Sixties, and played better then."

The last point is certainly true. An optimist would argue that the people who are attracted to concerts by the trendy new saxophonists will later go out and buy the music of the old masters. Riley, however, is not convinced. "Listening to a mediocre saxophone player who's being promoted by men in suits doesn't automatically lead you on to Sonny Rollins."

The Piano 40/2 tour begins tonight at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London (071-528 8800), and continues at Zeffirelli's, Ambleside (05394 33845) tomorrow and Cadogan Hall, Gateshead (091-477 3478) on Saturday.

THE
LIBERTY SALE.
WE'RE NOT
RUNNING OUT OF
BARGAINS.
YOU'RE RUNNING
OUT OF DAYS.

The Liberty Sale ends Saturday.

LIBERTY

REGENT STREET W1 AND ALL OUR BRANCHES.

Sponsored by The British Petroleum Company p.l.c.

BP Hollywood in Hammersmith

Work from over 50 film schools, diverse discussions and an exciting line-up of well-known personalities from the film and television industry.

BP expo 91

1-8 February 1991

riverside studios

Box Office 061 748 3354, cc 081 563 0331

Crisp Road, Hammersmith, London W8 7SL

Send SAE to Riverside Press Office for full details

009 111 4

MOZART 200

Concerts sponsored by Pioneer High Fidelity (GB) Ltd.

TOMORROW 7.45PM

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

JEFFREY TAITE conductor

MITRIDATE, RE DI PONTO, 187

LILLIAN WATSON, JUDITH HOWARTH, JOAN RODGERS, ANNE MASON, JOCKEN KOWALSKI, BARRY BANKS, DAVID RENDALL

Seat Prices \$15 \$13 \$11 \$9 \$6 \$4

BARBICAN HALL 071-638 8891 (9-8 daily)

Sanderson

SALE ENDS

SATURDAY 26TH JANUARY

FINAL REDUCTIONS ON ALL PRODUCTS

FABRICS, WALLCOVERINGS, FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, LIGHTING, ACCESSORIES

Sanderson, 52 Berners Street, London W1

OXFORD CIRCLE OR TOTTENHAM COURT RD TUBE STATIONS

MON-FRI 9.30AM-5.30PM, SAT 9.00AM-5.00PM

When why usurps what next

DONALD COOPER

THEATRE

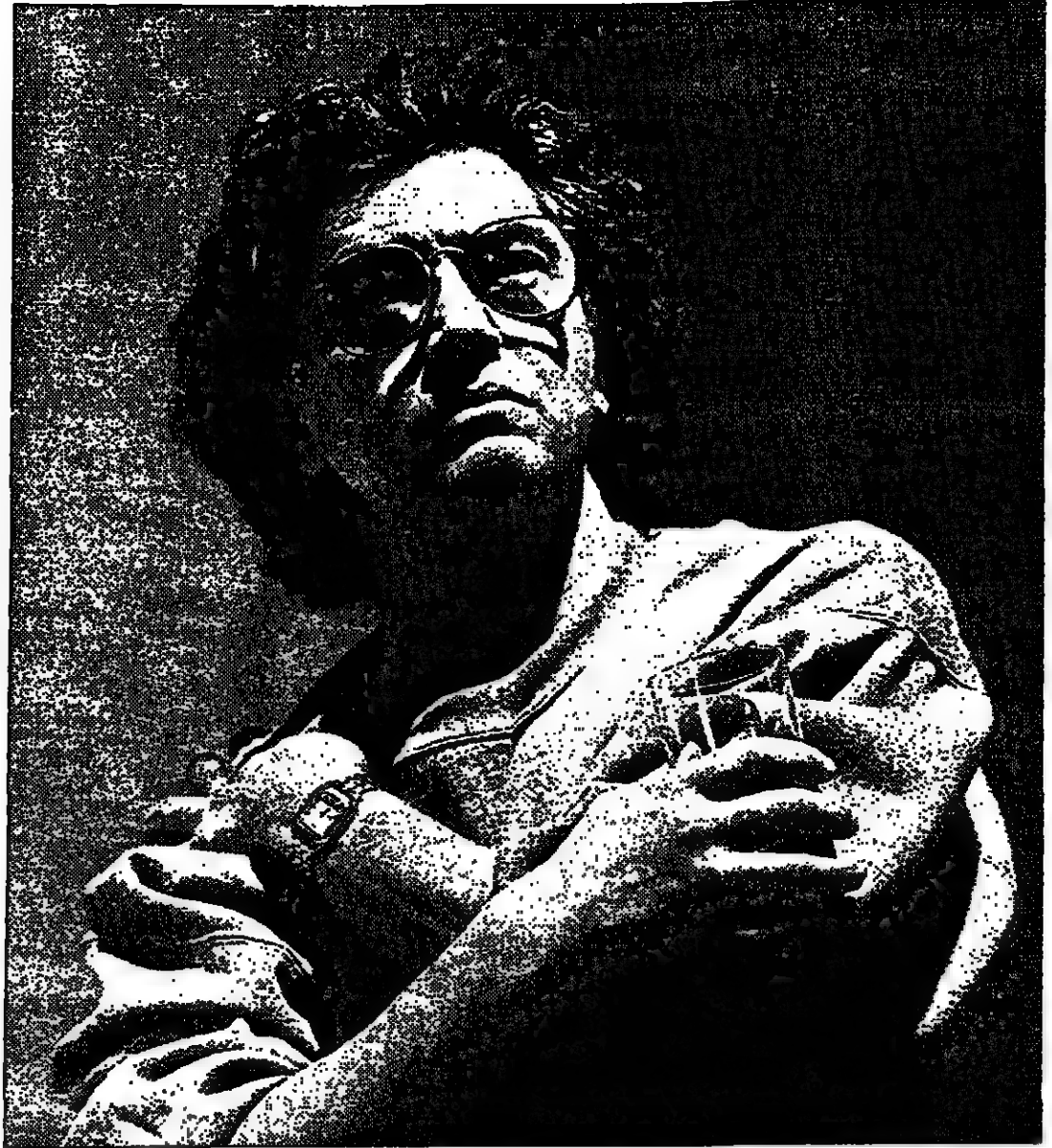
Betrayal Almeida

THIS is the first important revival of a piece disgracefully undervalued when it appeared 13 years ago. Harold Pinter has admittedly written more forcefully, but none of his plays, not even *The Caretaker* or *Old Times*, has the emotional density of *Betrayal*. As David Leveaux's wary production confirms, there is hardly a line into which desire, pain, alarm, sorrow, rage or some blend of feelings has not been compressed, like volatile gas in a cylinder less stable than it looks.

What upset the reviewers in 1978 was subject-matter that seemed old-fashioned and a form that seemed annoyingly futuristic. The plot harked back to a theatrical period when dramatists were obsessed with love-triangles which, if not eternal, were certainly interminable. Yet since the story started after a man's affair with his best friend's wife had finished, ended with its beginning, and in between looped this way and that through time, *Betrayal* was also dismissed as gimmicky.

The answer is that Pinter's narrative method takes "what next" out of the spectator's mind and replaces it with the rather deeper "how?" and "why?". Why did love pass? How did the couple cope with the lies, the evasions, the sudden dangers, the panic, and the contradictory feelings behind their own deftly engineered masks? The play's subject is not sex, not even adultery, but the politics of betrayal and the damage it inflicts on all involved.

Even by Pinter's standards, those politics become pretty intricate. For instance, we learn early on that the old friend, Robert, has known for years of his wife Emma's affair. She knows he knows, but her lover Jerry does not know he knows or that she knows he knows. See what I mean? A lunch between the two men, Jerry fake-innocently asking after Emma, Robert sensing through his ruse yet humouring him, settles with unexpressed guilt and anger. Almost all the play's encounters are similarly charged. The experience is rather like watching Kasparov circle Karpov's queen, but not knowing



Simultaneously null, blank yet on red alert: Martin Shaw as Robert in Pinter's *Betrayal*

when, how or if he will pounce. A play in which people often neither say what they mean, nor mean what they say, makes obvious demands on actors and audience. Leveaux's production manages simultaneously to be simple and tantalisingly inscrutable. That is to say, his cast proves expert at keeping us both ignorant of what we need to know, the situation and plot, and involved enough to speculate about what we can never fully know, the motives behind the play's assorted treacheries. Why for instance does Robert not confront the cheat

Jerry? Because he is an English sophisticate, has himself been having clandestine affairs, is frightened, does not care, or wishes to keep a friend he likes better than his wife? In Pinter, as in life, the answers to such questions are hardly simple. But they allow Martin Shaw, a sardonic Robert, and Bill Nighy, a wistful Jerry, to exchange looks that go beyond the merely penetrating. They seem, almost, to be attempting to spy on each other's souls while remaining behind their private barricades. Somehow they continue to be null,

blank, yet also on red alert. Cheryl Campbell, too, has mastered the art of doing little yet implying much. When Shaw's Robert discovers the affair, her Emma has only to become very still to suggest the dread within. Again, there is no mistaking the bleak grief behind the tight smiles when, at the play's start and the story's end, she realises she has lost both men. There, on her face, is what betrayal has meant. It is just one of many quietly eloquent moments in a riveting evening.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

MIME

Bozo's Dead The Place

STRIKING visual values underpinned by schematic portentousness so one could characterise the latest offering from the David Glass Ensemble — if one wanted to be schematic, or indeed portentous. Murderous fraternal rivalry between clowns is seen as the conflict between two forms of theatre: graceful, wordless spectacle as personified by Pierrot, and more earthy communication as typified by his brother Bozo, a

coarse-looking fellow with the red cheeks of a circus buffoon. If the plot fails to grip, it may be due to the lack of real characterisation. Glass himself is a dominant Pierrot, not merely the traditional lovelorn dreamer punning for the moon but a sinister slave-driver who offstage bullies his little troupe into submission. Bozo is more vaguely portrayed, neither slapstick nor warmly human. We take his subversive popularity with audiences on trust since his vaunted innovation, a spoken word, is confined to corny jokes. Based loosely on an actual murder in France, the plot is used for a series of visual arabesques. Glass's own direction makes

beautiful use of stage space and some of the simplest images are the most haunting: the chalk-faced Pierrot writhing guiltily in bed, for example, while the servile Lulu (the intelligently stylised Marisa Stylianou) crouches beneath it. As part of the London International Mime Festival the piece suitably plunges into the symbolic clash between spoken and visual theatre, complete with silent-film impressions, all flickering lighting and clanking keyboard accompaniment. Elsewhere John Eason's minor-key music — repetitive, ominous, hypnotic — recalls another, more dreaded, Glass: Philip.

Perhaps swayed by traditional ideas of mime, the audience reacts

to preciosity more warmly than to broad comedy (from a black servant with, I sincerely hope, artfully padded buttocks, and a Chinese comic who plays three brothers); or to such imaginative strokes as Pierrot wrestling with a cut-out word, "Why?", that starts and twists like an angry dog. Ultimately a puzzling ambivalence leaves one undecided whether Glass is lamenting the old days of white-faced pompous and mowing out of *Les Enfants du Paradis*, or welcoming the age of stand-up comics. If it comes to a clash between Marcel Marceau and Ben Elton, there is no contest.

MARTIN HOYLE

CONCERT

CLS/Hickox Queen Elizabeth Hall

FOR any orchestra, involvement in the community through educational projects reaps two benefits. It wins new audiences for what the orchestra already does, but more importantly perhaps, it provides the opportunity to create new works.

For the past two years the City of London Sinfonia has been exploring the latter possibility by taking the composer Peter Wiegold and some of its members to various London schools and creating a co-operative work, a piece

which Wiegold has called, after Dali's surreal depictions of "soft watches", *Persistence de la Mémoire*. Wiegold has carefully shaped the work, which contains ideas and themes invented by him, but there is also much material suggested by players at rehearsal or improvised within parameters of varying degrees of strictness.

As befits its title, the frame of the piece, which was unveiled to the public with a performance by the CLS's professionals on Tuesday, is a recurrent assembly of tucking sounds akin to the metro-mimes of Ligeti's *Clocks and Clouds*. Between these convenient points of orientation, however, the music, perhaps inevitably, tends to ramble in a loose sequence of

clearly defined sections. More-over, the improvised elements, though lyrical and imbued with an appealing meditative, raga-like flavour (the intention was to invoke the dark power of Spanish flamenco), seemed here to lack the edginess of true spontaneity.

Wiegold's obsession with a pop-like, syncretised idea based on three notes and harmonised in thirds, which he himself played on a synthesiser, does the piece few favours, at least if it is simply taken as something to be listened to. But as a work in which the participation of amateurs is paramount it becomes an entirely different, and probably far more valuable, proposition.

For the remainder of the concert Richard Hickox conducted a se-

quence of more or less jazz-influenced pieces — Milhaud's tame *La Création du monde*, Ibert's sparkling *Diversitisme*, Copland's refined *Music for the Theater*, and, most successfully of all, Weill's punchy *Kleine Dreigroschenmusik* in chamber music, which all of this, Hickox's lavish arm movement is often disconcerting, making the beat stodgy and giving little room for indications of expressive nuances. Consequently these works demanded, though occasionally a player such as the obnoxious Nicholas Daniel would seize the initiative and deliver an exquisite solo.

STEPHEN PETTITT

WORD WATCHING

Answers from page 24

VELLICATE (c) To twitch, nuzzle, from the Latin *vellere* to pluck. "The same effect is produced whenever the teeth are vellicated by smooth substances, as a piece of silk or velvet."

FAMULUS (a) A private secretary or factotum, an attendant, especially upon a monarch or a scholar, from the Latin *famulus* a servant. "The Masque's Famulus got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin."

FUNDULEXIC (c) A person whose surname begins with any of the letters N-Z, from the Latin *fundus* bottom + the Greek *lexis* a word: "Not only was I a statistician I am a ratched statistic. The world is divided into statisticians, whose names begin with A-M, and fundulexics, whose names begin with N-Z."

DADDLECK (c) The heart of a rotten tree, dialect, rotten or decayed wood, etym. obs. cf. *doddle*: "The great red daddelocks lay in the pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away."

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

COLLEGE 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

PRIVATE LIVES

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THEATRES

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

WINNING MOVIE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

FORBIDDEN PLANET The British board game, which is played on a 10x10 grid, is a classic of the genre. It is a game of strategy and tactics, and is played by two players. The game is played on a 10x10 grid, and is played by two players. The game is played on a 10x10 grid, and is played by two players.

THE HOME COMING The British board game, which is played on a 10x10 grid, is a classic of the genre. It is a game of strategy and tactics, and is played by two players. The game is played on a 10x10 grid, and is played by two players. The game is played on a 10x10 grid, and is played by two players.

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THEATRE

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THEATRE

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THEATRE

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023.

THE ROYAL OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023. **THE ROYAL OPERA** 5.01.836.5161 or 071.242.2022 or 071.242.2023

BBC

- 6.00 BBC Breakfast News including overnight news and analysis of the latest situation in the Gulf
- 9.15 Kilroy, Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on the crime of shoplifting
- 10.00 War in the Gulf. More news and reaction from this country and abroad
- 12.15 Scene Today presented by Judi Spiers and Alan Titchmarsh
- 12.55 Regional news and weather
- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.35
- 2.00 News followed by Going for Gold. Henry Kelly hosts the general knowledge quiz with contestants from all over Europe
- 2.25 War in the Gulf. Includes Westminster Live with prime minister's questions at 3.00 approx
- 5.05 Film '91 with Barry Norman (r) (CeeFax)
- 5.35 Neighbours (r) (CeeFax)
- 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey. Weather 6.45 Regional news and weather
- 7.05 Top of the Pops introduced by Simon Mayo
- 7.50 EastEnders. More dramas concerning the denizens of Albert Square (CeeFax)
- 8.00 Tomorrow's World. Ever wondered what happened to the idea of the individual jet pack or the personal helicopter? With the help of some archive material, the programme finds out if they are any nearer to becoming a reality. Plus a report from Japan by Peter Macann about the development of a construction technique originally pioneered by Leonardo da Vinci 600 years ago
- 8.30 The Brittas Empire. Promising comedy with Chris Barrie as Gordon Brittas, impetuous manager of Whitbury Leisure Centre. This week an underwater wedding hits a snag and a drunk in a wheelchair gatecrashes the antenatal class. (CeeFax)
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (CeeFax) Regional news and weather



Nameless stock: David Jason and Ronnie Barker (10.00pm)

- 10.00 Open All Hours. Ronnie Barker and David Jason star in Roy Clarke's broad comedy series about the humble but groaning grocer with a stutter and his nephew employee. Tonight, the grocer picks up a bargain when he comes across a load of fire-damaged stock. Tins of fruit, beans and steak and kidney pie are in abundance, only without their labels (r)
- 10.30 Question Time chaired by Peter Sissons. Among the panel responding to questions from the audience are Chris Patten, the environment secretary, Denis Healey, the former Labour foreign secretary, and Henry Catto the US ambassador
- 11.30 European Figure Skating Championships. Barry Davies introduces coverage of the ladies' free programme from Sofia in Bulgaria. The Russians will be as hungry as ever for gold, particularly since their presence in the ladies' event has not been as strong as in other disciplines recently. British champion Joanne Whalley-Kilmer will be hoping to put on a good show. Plus news of the latest costume after the compulsory exercises. Commentary comes from Alan Weeks and Christopher Dean
- 12.10am Gulf News
- 12.20 Match of the Day: The Road to Wembley. Highlights of tonight's FA cup third round, second replay between Nottingham Forest and Crystal Palace at the City Ground, Nottingham
- 1.05 News headlines and weather

ITV

- 8.00 News 8.15 Westminster. A round-up of business from the Lords and the Commons
- 9.00 Daytime on Two: Advice for teachers on assessment 9.30 Maths 9.45 French magazine for beginners 10.00 A miscellany for the very young 10.15 Working as a firefighter and a trainee hotel manager 10.35 A schoolgirl finds herself with an increased sense of isolation from her fellow pupils 11.00 Life under the Pinocchio 11.20 Young technologists tackle smaller scale versions of the problems that faced Brunel 11.40 Maths 12.05 The work of interior designers 12.25 Pollution caused by a steel works in the Siberian town of Novokuznetsk 12.50 Language in the national curriculum 1.20 Playdays 1.40 A musical fantasy journey
- 2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me (r)
- 2.15 Antiques Roadshow from Stowmarket, Suffolk (r). (CeeFax)
- 3.00 The Natural World: Search for the Yeti (r)
- 3.50 Dooby's Duck Truck. Cartoon series 3.55 Gordon the Gopher 4.05 Jack and the Beanstalk. The man with the silver tongue written and read by Rory McGrath 4.20 Fantastic Max (r) 4.30 Billy Webb's Amazing Story. Episode four of the six-part children's drama
- 4.55 Newaround 5.05 Blue Peter. (CeeFax)
- 5.30 Open Space. BBC education correspondent Mike Baker turns his attention to the difficulty facing parents of children with special needs in finding suitable schools
- 6.00 Film: Carry On Cowboy (1968). Predictably bawdy affair which sees the usual Carry On gang in Stodge City, a western town taken over by outlaws. Directed by Gerald Thomas
- 7.25 First Sight: Bottom of the Class. Antonio Hodge looks at the appalling lack of provision for nursery education for three- to five-year-olds in Britain. Northern Ireland: Birds of a Feather; England: East - Called to Account; Midlands: The Midlands Report; Leeds, Newcastle and Manchester: Close-Up North; Southampton: Southern Eye; Plymouth: Western Approach; Bristol: Current Account



Illustrating George Rouncover in his winning gallery (8.25pm)

- 8.05 Black House. CHOICE: If the re-run of Arthur Hopcraft's dramatisation of Dickens's novel does nothing else, it serves as a reminder that this is how to film Dickens, not the way Christine Eddowes went about things in Little Dorrit. The production is a masterpiece of technical wizardry and on editing which tasters on the edge of frenzy. But it is probably the only way to make films about tampons and fish fingers without making the average viewer want to switch channels. Tradition-loving Britons, chomping memories of navy blue days, may well object to the burly-bred and starchy feel of the new Europeanism. But it is infinitely preferable to the notched sticks that travelling Australian aborigines carry with them to establish their tribal identity. Apparently, the time is still far off when passport-holders will be able to say, with Oscar Wilde, that we have nothing to declare but our genius. (CeeFax)
- 10.30 Newsnight with Frances Stock
- 11.30 The Late Show. With Peter Palumbo, Lord St John of Fawley, Robert Hawson and Janet Anderson 12.10am Weather
- 12.15 Behind the Headlines presented by Jeffrey Archer and Paul Soberg. Ends at 12.50

Channel 4

- 8.00 TV-ann. With reports from Louise Boven in Jerusalem; Barbara McCann, Chris Stocking and Geoff Meade in Dharan; Nick Farrow and Adrian Brown in Amman; Mike Rigby in Riyadh; and Anthony Dworkin in Washington 9.00 After Nine presented by Kathy Taylor
- 9.25 ITN Gulf News Report 9.55 Thames News and weather
- 10.00 The Time... The Place... Mike Scott chairs a discussion on a topical subject
- 10.40 This Morning. Family magazine show hosted by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. The couple are joined by family doctor Chris Steele and beauty expert Liz Earle. Plus Anna Soubry's view of the scene. Other features include Star Collections, a look at the careers of cartoonists and Woodstock with knitting, embroidery and rug-making. Includes national and international news headlines at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by weather
- 12.05 The Riddlers. Entertainment for the very young 12.25 Thames News and weather
- 1.20 Home and Away. Australian soap about a couple and their foster children 1.50 A Country Practice. Drama serial set in a rural community health centre
- 2.20 TV Weekly. Anna Diamond takes a look behind the scenes of this week's television
- 2.50 Give Us a Clue. Michael Parkinson, Liza Goddard and Lionel Blair plus guests Cheryl Baker, Danny Baker, Libby Morris, Rose-Marie, Keith Barron and Geoffrey Durham play the celebrity charades game - often as good fun to watch as to play
- 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25 The Young Doctors. Australian drama serial in large city hospital
- 3.55 Owl TV. This week's edition of the wildlife series for the young visits Rottnest Island, off the Western Australian coast, home of 10,000 squarrel-like quokkas. Plus a profile of the harvest mouse 4.20 Warner Brothers' Cartoon 4.40 Spatz. Children's series set in a cat's world
- 5.00 Home and Away (r)
- 5.30 News (Oracle) and weather
- 6.30 Thames News and weather
- 7.00 Emmerdale. Soap set in a Yorkshire farming community Kathy returns to Beckindale and demands that Frank leaves the running of the haulage company to Christopher. Jack receives a frosty welcome from Sarah, who continues to be suspicious about his visit to Marian in Italy
- 7.30 Jimmy's. Real life drama from the staff and patients at St James' hospital in Leeds
- 8.00 ITN Gulf News Report
- 8.10 The Bit in Chambers. Well-above-average drama series about a London police squad. Greg is confident that, once he gets a legal representative, he is assured of a favourable result in the case he is working on. But once in court the case falls apart and Greg's months of preparation are wasted. Stars Andrew Macdonald (Oracle)
- 8.40 This Week. An examination of the nature of Saddam Hussein with details from one of his former bodyguards. Reports from Dover, Delaware, the town that traditionally receives the US war dead; and from a city in Israel that lives under the constant threat of chemical attack from Iraq



Sticky Fingers: George Cole and Dennis Waterman (8.10pm)

- 9.10 Minder. Fatal Impression. With the lowlife businessman Arthur Daley and his simple companion Terry McCann, Arthur lends £100 to Larchipat Riley, who turns out to be dead. Arthur has a sticky time trying to retrieve his cash. Starring the old team of Dennis Waterman and George Cole (r). (Oracle)
- 10.10 News at Ten. (Oracle) Weather 10.50 Thames News and weather
- 11.00 The City Programme. Examines the London's ruling on the Hammermill and Fulham "swaps" case; and the financial effects of the war in the Gulf
- 11.30 01. Includes reviews of the films Postcards From the Edge, starring Meryl Streep and Shirley MacLaine, and Robert Redford's Havana
- 12.00 ITN Gulf News Report. News bulletins and analysis throughout the night. Ends at 6.00

Channel 5

- 6.00 The Channel Four Daily. Includes the overnight news of the situation in the Gulf
- 9.25 Schools
- 12.00 Channel 4 News headlines
- 12.05 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron
- 12.50 Business Daily
- 1.00 Science Stories
- 2.00 That's Entertaining. Richard Cawley prepares a family lunch for the wasteful-conscious (r). (Teletext)
- 2.30 The Thatcher Audit. Last of a series of documentaries about the state of the British economy under the Conservatives and Mrs Thatcher (r)
- 3.30 Land of Hope. Episode three of the ten-part Australian serial chronicling the lives of one Irish-Australian working-class family from the late 1800s through to the 1970s (r)
- 4.30 Countdown
- 5.00 The Adventures of TimTin. Episode four of The Adventures of TimTin (r)
- 5.05 The Oprah Winfrey Show. Oprah's guests are all people who claim to have faked their own deaths in order to assume a new identity and lifestyle
- 6.00 Kate & Allie. Farly amusing American comedy about two single mothers who share a Greenwich Village flat. Starring Susan Saint James and Jane Curtin (r)
- 6.30 Desmond's. More razor-sharp wit, dry remarks, hot air and cutting humour set in a black barber's shop in southeast London (r)
- 7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext)
- 7.50 Comment followed by Weather
- 8.00 Class by Class: The Doctor's Tale. CHOICE: The argument Ray Goeling puts forward in the fourth of his investigations into changing attitudes in the British class system since 1945, is that although the money motive has broken up the system as it used to operate, it's a game in which there are still both winners and losers, and in the hyphen family once rooted in the privileged soil of the medical profession, Goeling is lucky enough to have a cross-sectional symbol of what he strenuously insists are the twilight years of the upper middle-class heritage. Goeling and most of the hyphen reach more or less the same pessimistic conclusion - that the present government seems determined to treat the professions in a truly democratic way - i.e. showing them the same respect as everybody else. A strong case, but too one-sided. (Teletext)
- 8.30 Film: Mama's Going To Buy You A Mink (1968). A compelling drama set in the late Fifties which tells the story of a family gradually coming to terms with the death of the father (Geoff Bowes) from cancer. The story is seen through the eyes of the 12-year-old son (Lance Trigg) and the emotions left by the family are juxtaposed with the boy's growing adolescent romance with a girl from school (Rosalie Anderson). With Linda Griffiths Director Sandy Wilson's second feature following the much acclaimed My American Cousin



Unorthodox freedom fighters: Mexican wrestlers (10.25pm)

- 10.25 True Stories: Lucha Libre. CHOICE: Franco Rosso's documentary about social reformers in present-day Mexico makes its points with flying fists, vicious sideways looks, and strong arms that grip heads in vice that threaten to snap them off. The documentary rights of workers all wear masks and/or capes. They are professional all-in wrestlers. All-out, too, and the fighting continues when the bodies have gone through the ropes. There is the priest (Father Storm) who fights to raise cash for his children's refuge. And, most spectacularly, there is Superbarrio, the Mexican Superman and collective citizen who, in the council chamber, speaks up for the underprivileged, and in the ring, knocks head off Tony, "the home-wrecker and ecological destroyer". National identity reaches new heights and levels of transcendence in Franco's hammer-blow film
- 11.40 A Week in Politics - Late Spring, part one. What are the political and diplomatic implications of the current conflict. With MPA Cecil Parkinson and Sir David Steel and Professor Adam Roberts of Balliol College, Oxford
- 12.00 Channel 4 News - Midnight Special
- 12.30am A Week in Politics - Late Spring, part two
- 1.00 Channel 4 News. Ends at 2.00

TV VARIATIONS

ANGLIA

As London except: 8.30pm-7.00pm Anglia News 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

BORDER

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

CENTRAL

As London except: 8.30pm-7.00pm Central News 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

GRANADA

As London except: 8.30pm-7.00pm Granada News 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

Young Doctors

8.30-9.30pm News and 9.30-10.30pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

HTV WALES

As London except: 8.30pm-7.00pm HTV News 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

TSW

As London except: 8.30pm-7.00pm TSW News 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

TVS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

TYNE TEES

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

Ulster

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

Yorkshire

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SBC

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

RTS

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SATURDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

SUNDAY

As London except: 1.30pm-2.30pm News and 6.30pm-7.00pm Newsnight 10.40 Newsnight 11.10 Newsnight

Network SouthEast may keep subsidy

By MICHAEL DYNES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

PLANS to abolish the annual subsidy for Network SouthEast, British Rail's financially troubled passenger and commuter network, may have to be abandoned, Roger Freeman, the public transport minister said yesterday.

Mr Freeman told a transport conference at Aston university in Birmingham: "It may be that subsidy for Network SouthEast will have to continue for much longer than expected." His statement is the first time the government has publicly acknowledged that the abolition of subsidy targets set in December 1989 by Cecil Parkinson, the former transport secretary, was no longer realistic and is likely to be abandoned.

Network SouthEast needs about £143 million a year to cover operating costs, although government subsidies and grants are only about £90 million a year. The deficit is made up by receipts from property sales and lettings, both of which have been hit hard by the recent decline in the property market.

The recession, declining demand for off-peak travel, and the estimated £1 billion cost of the safety recommendations produced by the report into the Clapham rail disaster, are understood to have forced a reappraisal of government policy on rail subsidies.

A formal decision to abandon the subsidy targets would be tantamount to an admission that the government's commitment to privatise the rail network is unlikely to materialise this century. It could also herald a ministerial re-think on the role of British Rail, which may include a greater emphasis on the social and environmental benefits of rail travel.

If the subsidy targets are abandoned, British Rail, which is expected to publish its new ten-year investment strategy in the spring, would be able to salvage many of the long-overdue investment programmes which have been deferred because of the squeeze on its finances. As a result, programmes such as the introduction of the new Networker trains on the Kent coast lines could be back on schedule.

John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, yesterday wrote to Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, calling on the government to "re-consider the financial targets imposed on British Rail" in view of the network's present financial difficulties.

Commenting on Mr Freeman's statement, Mr Prescott said: "It's about time that the government changed its priorities, and put the needs of the travelling public above all else."



Artistic foundation: the Albert Hall being fitted with a new floor covering the promenade and stalls which will allow the hall to be used for conferences and exhibitions. The 16,000 square foot floor will be ready for use from 1992. It has an aluminium sub-structure with a marine ply top. The original Albert Hall "great floor", built in 1904, was used for trade fairs and the Chelsea Arts Ball

Saddam troops 'are beginning to defect'

Continued from page 1

they had a bold warrior like Montgomery. Maybe Hammurabi is not a Montgomery."

The differences between the two reflected a widening gap between British and American assessments of the progress of the war and the prospects for any ground assault. British commanders have become wary of the gun-ho approach of the leaders of some American units and still have doubts about the capacity of their men to stand up in combat. There have also been differences about the way that orders are passed down in the two armies.

Colonel Hackworth's observations of the first week of war have forced him to scale down his initial estimate of 50,000 potential allied battle casualties which, when he made it public, helped build the United States anti-war movement. "It was based on the assumption that air power would fail as it had before in world war two, in Korea, in Libya, in Panama," he explained. "In fact, air power worked, leaving Saddam now like a radio station without a generator."

He admitted surprise that the high technology weaponry he had so often criticised functioned so well. "It is going to be the first time in history, other than the six-

day war, when air power has defeated a ground force," he claimed confidently.

He bitterly attacked the media, particularly American television, for falsely exaggerating the importance of the Scud missile campaign against Saudi Arabia and Israel which was militarily insignificant.

"In ten days, I would say we will see the Iraqi army in Kuwait either skedaddle, running out that way," he emphasised pointing at his map, "or when we cut them off at the knees, they will defect. They are already defecting across the border, right, left and centre. On Tuesday I happened to be close to the border and I saw 23 soldiers defect in one little zone alone."

He added, in words which will be welcome to British soldiers now digging into front line positions: "There is a myth about the Iraqi army, that they are 9 ft tall, that they eat raw meat, and that they are mean as snakes. But in fact, they are a third rate military force now up against a professional army including Americans, Britons and French."

About Face, the story of how Col Hackworth turned against his beloved US Army over the conduct of the Vietnam war, is published by Sidgwick and Jackson at £16.95.

Scramble for notes

Continued from page 1

a maximum of 1,000 roubles in old notes for new.

They can exchange the money only at the accounts office in their workplace, which means there will be more queuing than working in the rest of the week. The cashiers will do well, too. Repeat transactions will be available on the quiet, at a price.

Pensioners can exchange only the value of their pension, up to 200 roubles, and only at the post office or bank where they collect their pensions. All this, a worldly-wise Russian explained, is to stop families redistributing their notes, but it leaves pensioners with little recourse. Yesterday they could not even "buy" a place in a queue. Places could not be had for love or

money — old or new. It was four hours' wait in the snow, or nothing.

To redeem more than 200 roubles, pensioners must surrender their cash, obtain a receipt, write an appeal to their local council with evidence that their money has been legally earned — and, within 10 days, "their case will be decided".

Few of the banks had received instructions. They had no new notes to replace the old, and soon ran out of "tenners". Travellers were desperate. A young man just arrived in Moscow on an overnight train from Tashkent with two 100 rouble notes was effectively without a kopeck. The post office demanded he change his money at his workplace — several hundred miles away.

Young faces censure over BAe sweeteners

By SHEILA GUNN
POLITICAL REPORTER

LORD Young of Gifford's handling of the sale of Rover to British Aerospace will be criticised by a report from a two-year parliamentary enquiry to be published next month.

The Tory majority on the Commons trade and industry committee refused to accuse the former trade and industry secretary of misleading Parliament

and the European Commission over the final terms of the privatisation. The report, however, will condemn the failure to make a full and frank disclosure of the £44 million hidden "sweeteners" to BAe during the closing negotiations to save the sale.

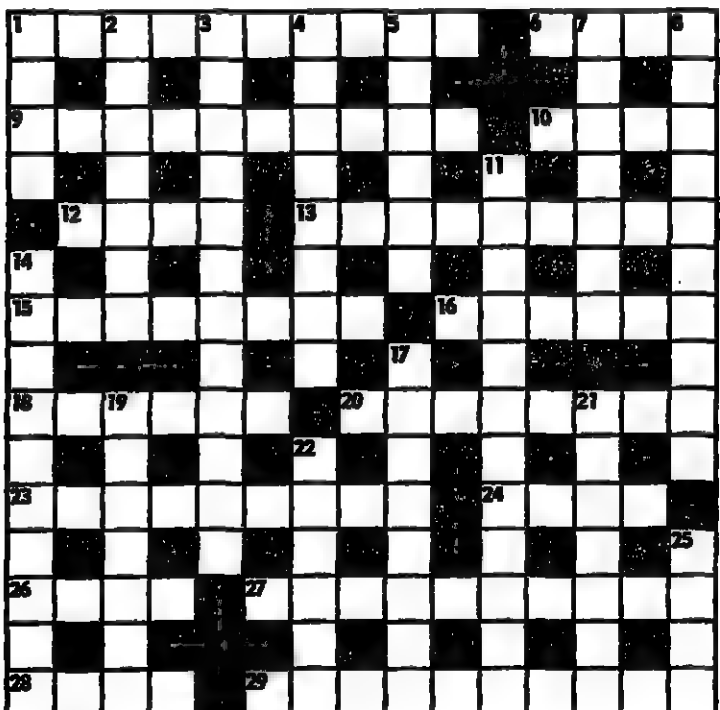
The report agreed unanimously yesterday in a private session after months of dispute between the cross-party group of MPs calls for a clearer system for setting out any

concessions and subsidies in future privatisation. The recommendation comes after accusations by Labour MPs that Lord Young did not make clear to Parliament and the European Commission that BAe was granted a 20-month postponement in handing over the £150 million sale price for the luxury car company or the deal reached to buy out existing Rover shareholders. Sir Leon Britan, Britain's senior EC

commissioner, has already demanded a repayment by BAe of the £44 million of last-minute concessions.

Industry department officials will also be censured for failing to give the committee all the documents about the negotiations immediately. The papers on the talks between Lord Young and Roland Smith, the BAe chairman, were handed over under pressure from the committee.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,511



- ACROSS**
- 1 Musician's disastrous tour with scholar of sullen disposition (10).
 - 6 Produce a marked effect as an archer (4).
 - 9 Joint spell of duty by hands in rotation here (5-5).
 - 10 Group of thugs go for the Scots (4).
 - 12 Obscure eastern coin (4).
 - 13 Sage in a novel — a religious doctrine (9).
 - 15 Monetary gain for Worcester-shire opener taking a turn at batting (8).
 - 16 The way soldiers let it stand around (6).
 - 18 Officer's quarters housing retired soldiers (6).
 - 20 The monkey's brother (8).
 - 23 Economic problem no one retires without, even in Northern Ireland (9).
- DOWN**
- 24 Notice a narrow promontory (4).
 - 25 Drawback for the French department (4).
 - 27 Extremely brave Italians represented as inordinately greedy (10).
 - 28 An American jerk (4).
 - 29 He may be in the doghouse, being long in debt, perhaps (10).
 - 1 Fashion gripping Welsh borough (4).
 - 2 One of those known by experts, harbouring sanctimonious feeling (7).
 - 3 Resort once used by soldiers heading for a breakdown? (9-3).
 - 4 Removal of purulent matter by the senescent Doctor A? (8).
 - 5 When riding, found the ventilation shaft (6).
 - 7 Prevaricating woman holds up permit (7).
 - 8 Rocker's crazy angle? Not so (5-5).
 - 11 County dweller, and not little Tom, gets rainstorm (12).
 - 14 Drunken tinker is outside, shedding tears indiscriminately (10).
 - 17 Piece of canvas in South Africa put in the post (8).
 - 19 Colouring when second offence is detailed (7).
 - 21 Boy has one objection to fish (7).
 - 22 Intended taking note out of the funds (6).
 - 25 Vessel is empty, by the sound of it (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,510

W	E	R	E	X	P	E	R	S	O	N
L	E	X	P	E	R	S	O	N		
C	A	R	P	E	T					
T	E	F	O	N						
M	I	S	I	C						
O	T	T	F	A	L	C				
S	N	E	A	K						
H	B	H	N	O						
O	P	P	H	E	P	E	G			
W	L	G	H	C	K	A				
W	A	G	N	E	R					
I	N	T	E	N	D					
E	N	R	A	G	E					
E	N	R	A	G	E					

Concise crossword page 17

WEATHER

Scotland and Northern Ireland will be cloudy in places with the best of any brightness in eastern areas. Some rain or drizzle in northern and western areas. England and Wales will be cloudy with sunny spells developing in many places. Overnight fog patches in the North will persist for much of the day. Temperatures around average. Outlook: overnight frost and fog patches, with showers spreading southwards across Scotland, Northern Ireland and northern England.

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
London	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Edinburgh	8	W 10	Cloudy	
Belfast	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Cardiff	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Manchester	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Sheffield	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Lincoln	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Nottingham	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
Leeds	10	SW 10	Cloudy	
York	10	SW 10	Cloudy	

BUSINESS

THURSDAY JANUARY 24 1991

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 25-29
● LAW 30
● SPORT 31-34

Business Editor
John Bell

CBI says pay settlements are falling fast

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

JOHN Banham, the CBI director general, claims that pay settlements are falling fast, with many companies settling at about 6 per cent and often below.

Earlier this week, the independent Incomes Data Services said there was, as yet, no sign of settlements falling from a level of 9 to 10 per cent, despite the decline in retail price inflation.

In an economic presentation to the monthly meeting of the CBI council, however, Mr Banham said all the evidence available from companies indicated that settlement levels were falling much faster than IDS statistics and the government's figures on average earnings increases showed.

Despite Mr Banham's statement, the CBI is bracing itself for what could be a difficult set of figures from its own pay database, which monitors settlement levels. Figures for the final quarter of 1990 are due to be published soon.

Because there are relatively few settlements in the final quarter, but because it contains high motor industry pay deals, there is some expectation in the CBI that the database figures may not show the

decline in pay settlements that Mr Banham is claiming. Accordingly, CBI officials have been told to re-emphasise unit labour costs, which take into account overall performance and productivity, rather than just pay settlement levels.

The CBI council sharply criticised EC proposals for greater employee participation and consultation. A draft directive requires multinational companies employing 1,000 workers within the EC, and with at least two plants in different member states, to establish European works councils, with specific rights to meet the company's management and to have detailed information about the company.

Describing the proposal as "an alien structure", Sir Brian Corby, CBI president, said it was "a bureaucratic delight" — conjured up to meet non-existent problems, cumbersome, expensive and utterly irrelevant to the real needs of companies and their employees.

The government is opposed to the directive, which will need the support of all EC members. The CBI said it was looking to Britain and other member governments to prevent the adoption of the directive, which Sir Brian said failed to recognise the need for

diversity in employee relations, and carried with it no evidence that employees would be better involved.

The CBI also called for the "urgent resumption" of talks under the Uruguay round of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, which all but collapsed last month, mainly over difficulties about agricultural subsidies.

The CBI said a successful resolution of the round should be possible if adequate flexibility were shown by both Europe and America. Mr Banham said: "What is at stake is crucial. The wider interests of manufacturing and service industries should not be sacrificed on the altar of French and German agriculture."

The CBI is preparing a statement on goals for business in the Nineties. Called Business Agenda, the statement will set out the CBI's analysis of what is required to get the British economy through the decade. It will focus on squeezing inflation out of the economy, bridging the investment gap between Britain and principal economic competitors and reviving the manufacturing base through increased investment.

Key role for surveys, page 27



Up for partial sale: Malcolm Stephens, the chief executive, speaking yesterday about the bill to sell the ECGD

Fears for exporters over agency sale

By COLIN NAKBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT concessions over the provision of insurance cover for deals with high risk countries are unlikely to soothe fears that part-privatisation of the Export Credits Guarantee Department will reduce exporters' chances in much of the developing world.

The ECGD, which has about £750 million of outstanding claims on its books from business with Iraq, wants to bring premiums closer in line with market prices, and eliminate cross-subsidy between different types of business. But the timing and changes accompanying the part-privatisation have come under attack from the City for threatening Britain's export chances by removing cover entirely, or by making

insurance more expensive than in competitor countries.

Tim Sainsbury, the trade minister, made clear in the Commons on Tuesday that the government was sticking to its position over the provision of reinsurance after privatisation of ECGD's short-term credit arm. Although he agreed to keep the reinsurance issue under review, after a three-year transitional period, ECGD officials said the department would not be operating "national interests" reinsurance at a loss.

By not underwriting business that knowingly turns to loss, the ECGD could wipe markets off the list of countries for which it has hitherto offered cover.

Several British and foreign organ-

isations have shown interest in buying the profitable, Cardiff-based, short-term arm of ECGD, with Trade Indemnity, the British credit insurer, and NCM, of the Netherlands, believed to be the front-runners. A bill enabling the sale received its second reading this week.

The ECGD officials underlined that, with half of its short-term business in trade with European Community countries, and between 75 and 80 per cent with the leading industrial nations, the Cardiff operation's exposure in risk markets had been misunderstood. They dismissed fears that British exporters could find difficulties in obtaining credit insurance, while other EC governments continued to support their exporters.

City may have to bear risk in power sell-off

By MARTIN WALLER

THE government is considering omitting a *force majeure* clause from the written agreements with the underwriters when it floats the two electricity generators, leaving the City to bear the risk of any stock market crash caused by bad news from the Gulf.

Instead, advisers are likely to stress to institutions that the government will not leave them facing unacceptable losses if the market slumps.

The energy department is convinced the situation has changed substantially since the 12 regional distributors were floated last year. Then the institutions were effectively able to force the department to hand over to them the decision on whether to pull the float in the outbreak of war.

A side-letter was included in the underwriting agreements that allowed institutions to halt the flotation if war broke out, if the market fell as a result, and if they were left facing losses.

Such a clause would need redrafting to cover the flotation of National Power and PowerGen. The first of the three "triggers" — the outbreak of war, has already occurred, and the markets have demonstrated they can still operate.

The government has also chosen to cut out the primary underwriters, whose contracts contained the original *force majeure* clause, and go straight to about 270 institutions who would normally sub-underwrite.

The government is determined to continue with the flotation for now, and the final decision will be taken shortly before impact day on February 22.

After that, it is likely to be the government's decision alone whether to pull the flotation, although such a course would inevitably be considered after a fall running to several hundred points off the indices.

● The government will not appoint its own directors to the boards of the generators despite the decision to hold back 40 per cent of the equity from the flotation. Advisers to the issue are keen to emphasise that the companies will be given as free a hand as possible to operate.

Brady seeks extra \$30bn for thrifts

NICHOLAS Brady, the American treasury secretary, is seeking a further \$30 billion from Congress this year to bail out troubled savings and loan banks, or "thrifts" (Reuters reports from Washington).

Mr Brady told the Senate banking committee that the Resolution Trust Corp would need the additional money to carry out plans to take over and sell 225 thrifts with \$145

billion in assets. "The most sensible and appropriate way for Congress to address the funding issue is to provide the RTC with the permanent funding necessary to get the whole job done," he said.

Mr Brady said permanent funding would allow the RTC to do its job without costly interruptions. If Congress failed to approve open-ended funding this would mean delays and substantial extra costs to taxpayers, he added.

Congress voted \$50 billion for the bailout in 1989, but this money will have run out by the end of February. Congress adjourned last year without approving more money.

Banks await law lords' swap ruling

More than 70 banks who entered into interest rate swap deals with local authorities in England and Wales will learn today whether they will be able to recover £500 million they say is owed them.

The law lords will rule on a test case involving Hammonds and Fulham council, which is being sued for £180 million by five banks.

Lowndes order allows payout

Lowndes Queensway, the furniture retailer that crashed last August with debts of about £300 million, has been compulsorily wound up in the High Court.

The order paves the way for a payout to the 42,000 customers who have lodged claims.

Gilt tranche is undersubscribed

The government's return to the gilt-edged market after two-and-a-half years was given a cool reception, with the £500 million issue of a further tranche of five-year 10 per cent conversion stock undersubscribed. The Bank of England said all tenders were allotted in full at the minimum price of £97.75 per cent.

Tonks ahead

Newman Tonks Group reports pre-tax profits of £23.2 million (£21.2 million) for the year to end-October. A final dividend of 5.5p makes 9.3p (same) for the year.

Richmond Oil loss

Losses at Richmond Oil & Gas rose in the six months to end-September to £1.02 million (£182,000). A dividend was again passed, but turnover jumped to £812,000 (£20,000).



Expanding service: Richard Groom of the Woolwich

Woolwich buys 191 Pru estate branches

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Woolwich Building Society has bought two regions of the Prudential's loss-making estate agency chain for £21.75 million.

The acquisition will turn the society into one of the largest estate agency owners in the country, with more than 400 branches.

The price confirms fears that the Prudential is unlikely to receive more than £60 million for the entire chain, and that it has suffered a loss of more than £300 million on its five-year venture into the business.

Woolwich is buying the eastern and Thames regions of Prudential Property Services with a total of 191 branches. The price of £100,000 a branch is less than a quarter of the amount paid by other building societies and insurance group at the height of the property market three years ago.

Previously Woolwich had been criticised for not investing in estate agency like many of its competitors.

Richard Groom, the managing director of Woolwich Property Services, said he planned to close up to 14 of the branches because of duplications. The sale begins the break-up of the Prudential's estate agency business, once the largest in Britain. Mick Newmarch, Prudential's chief executive, said negotiations to sell the other three regions of the chain, each with about 100 branches, are continuing. "The price was within our expectations," he said.

Donald Kirkham, Woolwich's chief executive, said the building society had picked up a bargain. "I felt like jumping in the air when we signed," he said. "When we wanted to go into estate agency the cost was

Worries over widening of Gulf war depress shares

By OUR BUSINESS STAFF

FEARS of a widening of the Gulf war depressed shares and underpinned oil prices.

Bond prices rose in most markets, however, and the dollar fell in response to signs of disagreement between America and Germany over the future course of world interest rates.

The dollar fell after Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told a congressional committee that the Fed would have to consider "additional actions", including a further cut in interest rates, to stimulate the growth of the American economy and money supply.

Meanwhile, Hans Tietmeyer,

a Bundesbank board member, told a conference that German policy would be aimed at strengthening the mark against other currencies and added that there was no room for lower interest rates in Germany. The comment contributed to the strength of the mark and weakened the dollar and the pound.

Oil prices were up but off the day's highs, after Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister, said Israel would respond to Iraqi missile attacks. He did not say when.

American oil futures rose \$1.17 to \$23.05 a barrel on the expiry of the February contract, pushed higher by Ameri-

can Petroleum Institute figures showing that American distillate inventories tumbled by an unexpected 7.8 million barrels in the week ended January 18.

London tracked New York, with Brent crude for delivery in March trading at \$24.40 a barrel, up 90 cents, and continuing to recover after last week's sharp fall following the outbreak of war.

In London, the FT-SE 100 index closed 2,080.5, down 1.1.

Lloyd's cargo war risk rates have been reduced for certain Middle East ports, the first fall since the start of the war last Wednesday.

ICI fertiliser business may close

By ROSE TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE threat of closure hangs over Britain's biggest agricultural fertiliser business.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) has rejected plans by ICI to sell the bulk of its fertiliser operations to Kemira, the Finnish chemicals group. In evidence to the MMC, ICI said it would be "likely" to close its entire UK fertiliser operation, employing 1,180 people, if the merger were prevented.

The merger judgment was presented alongside a report approving plans by Credit Lyonnais of France to increase its stake in Woodchester Investments, the Irish leasing company that operates in Britain. Last night Sir Denis

Henderson, the ICI chairman, was closed with chief executives to discuss the MMC's judgment. ICI said it would "consider all its options". ICI's UK fertiliser operations have lost money in each of the past four years. In evidence to the MMC it said it would seek an alternative buyer, but had little hope of success. Norsk Hydro was the only other would-be buyer when the sale, involving assets of £60 million, was first proposed.

Production of solid fertilisers at Billingham, on Teesside, Leith, near Edinburgh, and Severnside near Bristol, would continue, ICI said.

Meanwhile, ICI Australia revealed a 60 per cent fall in

profits after tax for the first quarter of the 1991 financial year, although revenue fell only 3 per cent.

In its report, the MMC acknowledged the risk to jobs but concluded that the loss of competition if the merger went ahead would be even more serious.

The monopoly inquiry, headed by Sir Sidney Lipworth, the MMC's chairman, found that three companies accounted for two thirds of UK agricultural fertiliser sales. ICI was the largest with 29 per cent, Kemira had 18 per cent, and Hydro Fertilisers, part of Norsk Hydro, had 19 per cent. The MMC concluded that Kemira would control

over 40 per cent of the UK market if the takeover were approved. Its market strength would become excessive now market forces were reducing oversupply.

Kemira and Credit Lyonnais demonstrated to the MMC that they operated outside their home countries according to commercial principles, without interference from government shareholders.

Craig McKinney, the executive chairman of Woodchester, welcomed the decision, saying the delay had cost Woodchester £15 million in interest foregone.

Comment, page 27

Shake-up planned in company reporting

Curtains for accounts farce

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

THE newly constituted Accounting Standards Board is planning the biggest shake-up in company accounts for a generation. David Tweedie, the board's chairman, said: "We want to change the basic structure of accounts."

The traditional true and fair view will no longer be regarded as an adequate test of company accounts. They will also have to conform to a new set of principles geared to their usefulness as well as the letter of accounting standards or the planned new financial reporting standards. Mr Tweedie said the board had accepted all the existing accounting standards agreed by the accounting institutes. "But that does not mean we will keep them. We shall review them all."

The board will propose some sweeping changes this year. High priority is being

given to a drastic restructuring of profit and loss accounts, a new compulsory cash flow statement and measures to outlaw creative accounting.

Proposals for changing the existing profit and loss account, which was described as farcical, are likely to include a clear differentiation between continuing trading profits and other sources of profit. This will bring many items now treated as extraordinary into the main profit statement. A statement of changes in reserves will also be required.

Sir Ron Dearing, chairman of the Financial Reporting Council, of which the ASB is a division, said that directors and institutional shareholders, as well as auditors, should take responsibility for making sure that accounts were not merely true and fair but informative, applying the

spirit as well as the letter of the law and accounting standards. He called on institutional shareholders to press company boards to improve accounting standards.

Mr Tweedie plans to issue five draft papers on basic principles of accounting, ranging from the purpose to the display of accounts, which will form part of a statement of principles to which accounts must conform. He said the council's review panel, which starts operating on February 1, to force big companies to conform to standards.

The council's urgent issues task force, which will give temporary rulings on new accounting techniques, will also be set up next month.

Comment, page 27

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN COTTON FACTORIES PLC

Notice Under Section 27

Trustee Act 1925

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 that any person claiming to be a holder of (a) any of the £300,000 First Charge Debentures of The Anglo-Russian Cotton Factories Plc (formerly The Anglo-Russian Cotton Factories, Limited) created by a Trust Deed dated January 21, 1991 ("the First Charge Debentures") or of any interest coupon which was attached thereto or claiming to be entitled to any other interest under any of the First Charge Debentures or (b) any of the £200,000 Second Charge Debentures of The Anglo-Russian Cotton Factories Plc (formerly The Anglo-Russian Cotton Factories, Limited) created by a Trust Deed dated January 21, 1991 ("the Second Charge Debentures") or of any interest coupon which was attached thereto or claiming to be entitled to any other interest under any of the Second Charge Debentures is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the Trustees for the Debenture holders at the address specified below not later than April 15, 1991, after which date the funds held upon the trusts applicable to the First Charge Debentures and the Second Charge Debentures may be distributed by the Trustees among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

January 3, 1991

S.M. Esmail

P.C. Forbes

(Trustees for the First Charge Debenture Holders and the Second Charge Debenture Holders)

of R.N. Arthur

Ernie & Young

400 Capability Green

Leam

LU1 3JU

On the pricing policy of the new Primera model, being built at Washington, Tyne and Wear, the action group said the car is too expensive in Britain to compete with rivals.

By MARTIN BARROW

The offer has been recommended by Peter Tom, chairman and chief executive of Bardon, and his family interests, who speak for 57 per cent of the ordinary shares and 5.4 per cent of the convertible preference shares. Mr Tom

Terms of the offer are five new Evered shares for every four Bardon ordinary shares and one new Evered convertible preference share for each Bardon convertible. The offer values Bardon's ordinary shares at 96p, compared with a mid-market price of 94p on Tuesday, when trading was suspended ahead of the merger announcement. Evered shares fell 4p to 76p after returning from suspension.

The merger will create a quarry products business with a market capitalisation of about £317 million. Evered Bardon will have land-based consented aggregates reserves of more than 225 million tonnes in the UK and access to about a billion tonnes of aggregates in America.

Bardon achieved profits of £12.1 million in 1989 but earned just £1 million before tax for the six months to June 1990, prompting the City to downgrade full-year forecasts to about £7.5 million before tax.

Although the terms have been endorsed by Bardon's controlling shareholders, holders of convertible preference shares are believed to be unhappy with the offer. The principal holders are 3i, the venture capital group, and UBS Phillips & Drew, the investment house. They speak for almost 40 per cent of the preference shares.

Striking a deal: Peter Tom of Bardon (left) and Roy Kettle of Evered yesterday

By ROSS TIEMAN

Under pressure from James McKinnon, director of Ofgas, the company has agreed to draw up a new industrial tariff structure in consultation with big gas users.

British Gas has agreed to provide an immediate rebate of 3p per therm, backdated to October 1.

Logitek pa

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A GOVERNMENT guide to future activity indicates that the British economy will pick up at the end of this year after a lengthy recession that plumbs depths last seen in 1980-1.

The Central Statistical Office's longer leading indicator, which identifies turning points in the economy 12 months ahead, jumped a provisional 0.8 per cent in November to 95.2, after a modest 0.2 per cent rise in October.

Ruth Lea, chief economist at Mitsubishi Bank, saw the series adding support to the growing City view that the recession will run to the end of 1991. The government has more optimistically forecast recovery by the second half.

LOGITEK the computer ser- million (£18.7 million). The

Operating profits slid to £836,000 (£1.36 million). Overall interest costs surged to £601,000 (£500,000). Expenses

The company's pre-tax profits dived to £145,000 (£1.31 million) in the six months to end-September. Turnover advanced to £33.1

THE Royal Bank of Scotland has become the latest British institution to be hit by the banking recession in America. Net profits at Citizens Financial, Royal's American subsidiary, fell 33 per cent to \$4.54 million in the three months to end December, after a sharp rise in bad debt provisions. Citizens was forced to increase its loan loss charge by 50 per cent to \$3.65 million. The bank also wrote off merger expenses of \$600,000 to cover reorganisation of Old Colony Bank, which was merged with Royal's New England last autumn.

Like all its competitors in New England, Citizens has faced a surge of bad debts from commercial property companies. Kenneth Hogberg, Citizens chief financial officer, said the bank's non-performing loan book had risen 126 per cent to \$71 million since last year. This he said was still only 2.6 per cent of all lending.

Profits rise at Porsche

PORSCHE'S net profits rose from DM542 million to DM684 million during the year to end-July. For the second year running, the company decided to raise both dividends by DMI. Ordinary shares are now DM12 and preference shares DM13. The increase in profits stems mainly from a good performance in Germany, which has now replaced America as Porsche's largest market.

Bullough buys Taylor Freeze

BULLOUGH, the office furniture to engineering group, has acquired Taylor Freeze (UK) for £2.09 million in cash and 1.67 million ordinary shares, a total of about £3.48 million. Taylor, which sells and services equipment for making frozen products, made pre-tax profits of £900,000 in the year to end-September, and had net assets of £1.4 million. Bullough shares were unchanged at 84p.

PRE-TAX profits at Flogas, the Irish distributor of liquefied

petroleum gas (LPG) and appliances, advanced from Ir£1.02 million (£930,000) to Ir£1.51 million in the six months to end-November, on turnover ahead to Ir£19.7 million (Ir£10.9 million). The company said that sales volumes and profits increased in all its geographical areas but profit margins declined due to increases in raw material costs.

Earnings per share climbed to 5.2p(4.55p). The interim dividend improved to 2.67p (2.54p). Flogas said that uncertainty in the Gulf and strong winter demand had increased supply prices in December and January, maintaining pressure on margins. Colman O'Keeffe will join the group as financial director on February 25.

ELECTRON House, the **PRE-TAX** profits and

computer products and electronic components distributor, has cut its interim dividend after a slump in pre-tax profits from the £1.65 million to £219,000 in the six months to end-November. Despite sales being rising 10 per cent to £60.5 million, Earnings per share fell from 5.08p to 0.19p. The interim dividend has been cut from 2.75p to 1p.

SCOTT Pickford, the Unlisted Securities Market oil

exploration consultancy, made a pre-tax profit of £79,744 in the six months to end-September. This compared with a loss of £22,215 last time. Turnover increased from £766,512 to £919,926. Earnings per share stood at 0.74p, against an 0.32p loss previously. As usual, there is no interim dividend.

The company said its new release of Geographics, the seismic database and mapping software package, is being well received by clients, and sales are encouraging. Scott said that the group's outlook is positive, with a satisfactory outcome expected for the full year. The shares firmed with a 1p rise to 16p.

Index	Value	Daily ch'ge (%)	Yearly ch'ge (%)	Daily ch'ge (c/s)*	Yearly ch'ge (c/s)*	Daily ch'ge (u/s)	Yearly ch'ge (u/s)
The World (free)	666.2	-0.5	-33.0	-0.2	-22.9	-0.6	-19.4
SAFE	108.0	0.0	-3.0	0.3	-23.6	-0.8	-16.0
(free)	96.4	-1.0	-37.9	-0.7	-32.4	-1.3	-24.5
Europe (free)	99.2	-1.0	-38.0	-0.8	-32.5	-1.3	-25.0
Europe (free)	128.1	-0.5	-24.0	-0.5	-21.2	-0.8	-8.7
(free)	575.0	-0.6	-23.5	-0.8	-21.0	-0.9	-7.5
Nth America (free)	414.8	0.3	-22.9	0.0	-6.8	0.0	-6.4
Nordic (free)	1075.5	0.5	-30.9	0.6	-25.4	0.2	-16.0
(free)	176.9	0.0	-24.5	0.2	-19.2	0.3	-9.3
Pacific (free)	216.7	-1.3	-46.7	-0.9	-39.3	-1.6	-34.4
Far East (free)	311.9	-1.4	-47.1	-0.9	-39.9	-1.7	-34.8
Australia (free)	229.0	-0.1	-34.1	-0.3	-19.6	-0.4	-20.3
Austria (free)	1193.3	-1.7	-19.7	-1.5	-14.1	-2.0	-2.5
Belgium (free)	673.5	-0.9	-31.6	-0.9	-28.4	-1.2	-17.3
Canada (free)	411.2	0.2	-31.5	-0.3	-17.1	-0.1	-17.2
Denmark (free)	1068.0	-0.9	-19.0	-0.6	-14.3	-1.1	-2.1
Finland (free)	60.2	-0.5	-47.8	-0.3	-43.7	-0.8	-36.9
France (free)	563.0	-1.5	-44.9	-0.9	-40.5	-0.8	-33.3
Germany (free)	859.1	-0.0	-28.1	-0.9	-23.2	-0.2	-15.0
Hong Kong (free)	1951.8	1.3	-12.0	1.0	6.2	1.0	6.4
Italy (free)	243.4	-1.1	-36.9	-1.1	-32.4	-1.4	-23.7
Japan (free)	3272.4	-1.4	-47.0	-0.9	-41.0	-1.7	-35.6
Netherlands (free)	709.3	-0.5	-25.0	-0.5	-20.0	-0.8	-9.3
New Zealand (free)	50.6	-2.6	-51.0	-2.5	-40.8	-2.9	-40.7
Norway (free)	1000.8	-0.3	-25.5	-0.1	-20.0	-0.8	-9.9
Spain (free)	176.0	0.3	-24.7	-0.1	-19.2	-0.6	-9.9
Switzerland (free)	1417.9	-1.0	-28.9	-1.0	-21.5	-1.3	-14.1
Sweden (free)	30.8	-0.8	-33.0	-0.5	-17.1	-1.1	-1.1
Sweden (free)	1173.0	1.6	-33.1	1.5	-27.1	1.2	-19.1
(free)	172.2	1.1	-28.9	1.1	-22.5	0.8	-14.1
Switzerland (free)	695.8	0.9	-23.9	0.9	-25.0	0.6	-8.0
(free)	105.5	0.8	-24.4	0.9	-25.4	0.5	-8.6
UK (free)	620.1	-0.3	-14.0	-0.3	-14.0	-0.5	4.0
USA (free)	376.2	0.3	-22.1	1.0	-5.3	0.0	-5.9

Net Local Outflow **Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International**

First Dealings January 21	Last Dealings February 1	Last Declaration April 25	For Settlement May 7
------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------

Call options were taken out on: 22/1/81 Avon Petroleum, Iwerne West, Next.

The London Traded Options have been held out because of pressure of space

[illegible][illegible]

Exchange index compared with 1985 w

Exchange index compared with 1985 was same at 94.1 (day's range 93.9-94.2)

	Range	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.9416-1.9586	1.9555-1.9586	1.18-1.19p	3.73-3.15p
London	2.2441-2.2711	2.2524-2.2624	1.18-1.19p	3.73-3.15p
Amsterdam	2.2765-2.3035	2.2874-2.3282	1.18-1.19p	3.73-3.15p
Frankfurt	1.9242-1.9512	1.94-1.94 M	31-32p	65-65p
Stockholm	11.1101-11.1254	11.1101-11.1254	31-32p	65-65p
Buenos Aires	1.0822-1.0918	1.0822-1.0923	31-32p	76-78p
Paris	2.0024-2.0153	2.0094-2.0119	1.14-1.16p	3.34-3.34p
Lisbon	257-24-258-14	257-44-258-35	30p-30p	7-56p
Far East	182.5-183.5p	182.5-183.5p	30p-30p	7-56p
Osaka	2163.39-2162.10	2162.32-2161.35	3-3p	9-7p
Inter	11.9711-11.9782	11.9711-11.9782	3-3p	14-14p
Osaka	11.9789-11.9929	11.9789-11.9929	3-3p	14-14p
Stockholm	10.8599-10.9078	10.8794-10.9036	1-1-1p	37-47p
Tokyo	287-28-284-45	283-13-284-45	1-1-1p	37-47p
Zurich	2.2424-2.2452	2.2424-2.2452	1-1-1p	37-47p
Shanghai			1-1-1p	37-47p

Premiums in p. Discounts in cts.

[illegible]

Bottom: Open \$379.00-379.50 Close: \$379.25-379.75 High: \$379.30-379.80
 Low: \$377.20-377.70 Kuppertman: \$378.75-379.75 (2194.50-198.00)

Sovereign: Old \$89.75-90.75 (246.00-47.00) New \$89.75-89.75 (245.00-48.00)

Platinum: \$400.50 (222.50.00) Silver: \$5.55 (27.21.01) Palladium: \$27.80 (245.00.00)

9	12	-	0.7	8.6	91.1
95	100	-	1.7	15.3	129
99	100	-	10	11.1	-

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON OIL REPORTS (ICES-London) - London 8.00pm		Wt years combined with product inventory developments served to produce higher numbers.	
C C Campbell		CRUISE OILS	
Mar 1982-83		(Barrel FOB)	
45-523	Mar 1982-83	Great Physical	
45-545	Mar 1982-83	Brant 15 day (Mar)	22.05 +1.40
45-546	Mar 1982-83	Brant 15 day (Apr)	22.10 +1.10
45-547	Mar 1982-83	W Texas Intermediate (Mar)	20.70 +0.75
45-548	Mar 1982-83	W Texas Intermediate (Apr)	22.15 +1.10
45-549	Mar 1982-83	W Texas Intermediate (May)	23.10 +1.05
45-550	Mar 1982-83		
45-551	Mar 1982-83		
45-552	Mar 1982-83		
45-553	Mar 1982-83		
45-554	Mar 1982-83		
45-555	Mar 1982-83		
45-556	Mar 1982-83		
45-557	Mar 1982-83		
45-558	Mar 1982-83		
45-559	Mar 1982-83		
45-560	Mar 1982-83		
45-561	Mar 1982-83		
45-562	Mar 1982-83		
45-563	Mar 1982-83		
45-564	Mar 1982-83		
45-565	Mar 1982-83		
45-566	Mar 1982-83		
45-567	Mar 1982-83		
45-568	Mar 1982-83		
45-569	Mar 1982-83		
45-570	Mar 1982-83		
45-571	Mar 1982-83		
45-572	Mar 1982-83		
45-573	Mar 1982-83		
45-574	Mar 1982-83		
45-575	Mar 1982-83		
45-576	Mar 1982-83		
45-577	Mar 1982-83		
45-578	Mar 1982-83		
45-579	Mar 1982-83		
45-580	Mar 1982-83		
45-581	Mar 1982-83		
45-582	Mar 1982-83		
45-583	Mar 1982-83		
45-584	Mar 1982-83		
45-585	Mar 1982-83		
45-586	Mar 1982-83		
45-587	Mar 1982-83		
45-588	Mar 1982-83		
45-589	Mar 1982-83		
45-590	Mar 1982-83		
45-591	Mar 1982-83		
45-592	Mar 1982-83		
45-593	Mar 1982-83		
45-594	Mar 1982-83		
45-595	Mar 1982-83		
45-596	Mar 1982-83		
45-597	Mar 1982-83		
45-598	Mar 1982-83		
45-599	Mar 1982-83		
45-600	Mar 1982-83		
45-601	Mar 1982-83		
45-602	Mar 1982-83		
45-603	Mar 1982-83		
45-604	Mar 1982-83		
45-605	Mar 1982-83		
45-606	Mar 1982-83		
45-607	Mar 1982-83		
45-608	Mar 1982-83		
45-609	Mar 1982-83		
45-610	Mar 1982-83		
45-611	Mar 1982-83		
45-612	Mar 1982-83		
45-613	Mar 1982-83		
45-614	Mar 1982-83		
45-615	Mar 1982-83		
45-616	Mar 1982-83		
45-617	Mar 1982-83		
45-618	Mar 1982-83		
45-619	Mar 1982-83		
45-620	Mar 1982-83		
45-621	Mar 1982-83		
45-622	Mar 1982-83		
45-623	Mar 1982-83		
45-624	Mar 1982-83		
45-625	Mar 1982-83		
45-626	Mar 1982-83		
45-627	Mar 1982-83		
45-628	Mar 1982-83		
45-629	Mar 1982-83		
45-630	Mar 1982-83		
45-631	Mar 1982-83		
45-632	Mar 1982-83		
45-633	Mar 1982-83		
45-634	Mar 1982-83		
45-635	Mar 1982-83		
45-636	Mar 1982-83		
45-637	Mar 1982-83		
45-638	Mar 1982-83		
45-639	Mar 1982-83		
45-640	Mar 1982-83		
45-641	Mar 1982-83		
45-642	Mar 1982-83		
45-643	Mar 1982-83		
45-644	Mar 1982-83		
45-645	Mar 1982-83		
45-646	Mar 1982-83		
45-647	Mar 1982-83		
45-648	Mar 1982-83		
45-649	Mar 1982-83		
45-650	Mar 1982-83		
45-651	Mar 1982-83		
45-652	Mar 1982-83		
45-653	Mar 1982-83		
45-654	Mar 1982-83		
45-655	Mar 1982-83		
45-656	Mar 1982-83		
45-657	Mar 1982-83		
45-658	Mar 1982-83		
45-659	Mar 1982-83		
45-660	Mar 1982-83		
45-661	Mar 1982-83		
45-662	Mar 1982-83		
45-663	Mar 1982-83		
45-664	Mar 1982-83		
45-665	Mar 1982-83		
45-666	Mar 1982-83		
45-667	Mar 1982-83		
45-668	Mar 1982-83		
45-669	Mar 1982-83		
45-670	Mar 1982-83		
45-671	Mar 1982-83		
45-672	Mar 1982-83		
45-673	Mar 1982-83		
45-674	Mar 1982-83		
45-675	Mar 1982-83		
45-676	Mar 1982-83		
45-677	Mar 1982-83		
45-678	Mar 1982-83		
45-679	Mar 1982-83		
45-680	Mar 1982-83		
45-681	Mar 1982-83		
45-682	Mar 1982-83		
45-683	Mar 1982-83		
45-684	Mar 1982-83		
45-685	Mar 1982-83		
45-686	Mar 1982-83		
45-687	Mar 1982-83		
45-688	Mar 1982-83		
45-689	Mar 1982-83		
45-690	Mar 1982-83		
45-691	Mar 1982-83		
45-692	Mar 1982-83		
45-693	Mar 1982-83		
45-694	Mar 1982-83		
45-695	Mar 1982-83		
45-696	Mar 1982-83		
45-697	Mar 1982-83		
45-698	Mar 1982-83		
45-699	Mar 1982-83		
45-700	Mar 1982-83		

Farewell to creative accountants

Bookcookers and tired finance directors beware. David Tweedie pledged that his new Accounting Standards Board would retreat from the gunfire of goodwill and go back to basics. But anyone who thought this would usher in a peaceful period of navel-gazing will receive a severe shock from his programme for the year.

Cashflow statements, which might have saved many investors over the past year, will be compulsory within months. So will severe restrictions on off-balance-sheet finance, which will cause some headaches among many others, to property companies. At the same time, the review panel will start enforcing standards rigorously and the urgent issues task force will make life harder for anyone with bright ideas to dress up recession-hit accounts. That should keep the auditors busy.

Meanwhile, Mr Tweedie and his colleagues will be working purposefully towards what amounts to an accounting revolution. The key to this is a basic change in thinking. The old principle of certainty, which

allowed companies to draw up accounts safely according to reliable rules, is out. Instead, rules will be overridden by a more general principle that accounts must tell those who read them what has really been happening.

As Sir Ron Dearing points out, the regulators are on the same side as investors and analysts, who now have to go through contortions to work out the "true" earnings or gearing from hints in small print scattered round annual reports.

UBS Phillips & Drew, in a timely study of the growth of creative accounting techniques, not surprisingly finds that they were widely used by many of the companies that have recently gone to the wall. Coloroll managed to write off more than the entire purchase price of one acquisition, which would have greatly boosted future profits had the group not failed.

Deferred payments for acquis-

itions through future earnout payments, which look good at the time, have undermined a series of advertising and other agency businesses. Off balance sheet finance for property deals has suddenly become a very real liability.

Many have tried to grapple with such practices. The regime of the Financial Reporting Council, bolstered by full-time staff, may just be able to do it over time.

Gilt tender

If you were selling wet fish at above the going market price, you would expect a lot of unsold goods left on the slab. But when, as yesterday, the government stages a return to the gilt-edged market after a two year

lay-off a better result might have been expected.

But there was no disappointment to be detected in the Bank of England's matter-of-fact announcement that its £500 million tranche of five year tap stock had been undersubscribed. All tenders received by the Central Gilt Office were allotted in full at the minimum price of £97.75 per cent. And, as a past master of pricing, Threadneedle Street could hardly have expected things to go otherwise. At the 10 am cut-off point for tenders, the minimum price was still two ticks above the market price.

That might be pretty fine, given the uncertain times, but it was never going to trigger a rush to snap up the issue.

While the Old Lady was keeping its usual mum about how

much was taken up, word in the City was that precious little was sold. The gilt market largely ignored the whole affair. So what was the exercise all about?

Did the Bank deliberately overprice so as to leave most of the issue on its books? In spite of the Bank's stated intention to make the issue specifically for market management purposes, one answer must be that the coolly-received tap stock provided a good way of heralding bumper gilt sales to come — a sort of introductory offer. Further, it gives the market time to get back up to speed on gilts before the real onslaught to meet government funding later this year.

And, with so much of the issue still on the authorities' books, it unquestionably supplies a valuable tool for market management. The verdict must be that this sale was no failure. Unsold tap stock is a far cry from rotting fish, leaving the market

DTI rebuff

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has given short shrift to trade secretary Peter Lilley's contention that mergers involving state-owned companies should be given a rougher than usual ride by regulators.

Mr Lilley appeared to depart from long established principles that competition criteria are paramount when he suggested last July that certain mergers could be considered "nationalisation by the back door."

The MMC has heard recitations of the Lilley line since and had little trouble reaching the firm conclusion that there should be no shifting the burden of proof from innocent until proved guilty towards the reverse. Future bids will be treated case by case and Mr Lilley must clearly amend the law if he wishes otherwise.

ARGUMENTS about whether Britain's economy is in recession or not, which prompted heated debate only a few months ago, now look quaint. The ground has shifted: the gripping point of interest for business today is not whether Britain is in a recession, but how long it will last.

For most companies, the real indicators are stark and physical: how much product is moving, how a service is selling, what the stock position is, what the order books look like. Keeping a close eye on the books and what is in the yard are, for most companies, the best way of measuring the recession.

But beyond the level of the individual enterprise, and apart from anecdotal accounts, the only ways of attempting to keep track of the health of Britain's 1.2 million registered companies are the numbers: the retrospective figures from the government on output, trade, gross domestic product and others, and a plethora of survey material.

Some of these surveys are decidedly shaky, with questionable samples, techniques, interpretation and presentation. The two most reliable indicators on the health or otherwise of British industry are about to report: today will see the quarterly survey from the British Chambers of Commerce, and Tuesday will see the quarterly industrial trends survey from the Confederation of British Industry.

Both will make gloomy reading. In October, their quarterly estimates were the first real evidence of how strong the grip of recession already was, although it was a sign of the nervousness over the "R" word that the two surveys produced an angels-on-a-pinhead argument about whether the recession was "severe" (BCC), or just "serious" (CBI).

In part, this reflected a deeper and more long-standing argument about which organisation best represents British business: the established, corporatist CBI, fuelled by industry's big players, or the more locally based chambers, reflecting smaller companies. Or perhaps it is the more maver-

Rival surveys play key role in economic health check



John Banham: delighted by CBI survey's impact

ick, individualist Institute of Directors. With the prize the ear of government, the CBI and BCC economic surveys have emerged as one of the main grounds on which this battle is being fought.

The CBI's is the longest-established. First started in 1958 by the CBI's forerunner to measure a recession, the three-yearly survey went quarterly in 1972. The survey rests on a postal sample of about 1,200 replies to a standard questionnaire, and covers only manufacturing industry. Its two principal strengths are that it can be broken down by sector, and it gives an especially valuable view of industry over a long time because it has been going for more than 30 years.

The BCC's is the larger survey. Today's will cover about 6,700 companies, although it

is dominated by smaller firms: 85 per cent of its sample have less than 200 employees, compared with less than 60 per cent in the CBI survey. Local chambers carry out their own surveys, regional chambers collate them, and the numbers are analysed nationally to provide the overall results. Its main strengths are its focus on smaller companies, its regional spread and its inclusion of the service sector.

Both are produced quickly, with results available within weeks of the survey period. Both can be wrong, both can be quirky. Both are argumentative, both have had impact. Inevitably, given how long it has been going, the CBI's is greater: when Margaret Thatcher, then the prime minister, announced Britain's entry into the European exchange-rate mechanism and a cut in inter-

est rates, she listed the surveys on the economy from the CBI as one of the reasons why doing so was possible.

John Banham, director general of the CBI, was delighted: "You might ask what is going on in Whitehall that they have to rely on this relic of the corporate state about what is going on in the real world."

Whitehall is not quite so enthusiastic, although principal users of the surveys, such as government economists and statisticians, rate both as early and close predictors of what the official figures will later show. One departmental statistician said: "They are a useful set of indicators. We regard these two surveys as a little bit more information to add to the general picture we get."

The Central Statistical Office said both were respected and valued by government as legitimate indicators, and pointed out that the CBI's trends survey was one of the few non-governmental statistics on the CSO monthly list of forthcoming sets of figures. The BCC is also applying to be allowed onto the list.

A government economist said the BCC survey's regional breakdown was especially valuable, and Alex Bowen, acting economic director of the National Economic Development Office, said of the CBI survey: "We do use their surveys very widely. We find them very useful for monitoring expectations about future prospects on the economy."

Does business use such detailed surveys? They are closely reported in the business press, and CBI market research shows that its industrial surveys were mainly used periodically by companies when preparing their budgets or operating plans, although 20 per cent of companies say they regularly use them for business planning.

How things look out of the window or on the spreadsheet are bound to remain the primary tools for any company, but as the economic downturn continues, measuring the recession by tracking large-scale survey work will be vital.

PHILIP BASSETT
Industrial Editor

Newman Tonks marks time

NEWMAN Tonks Group, the architectural ironmonger that is heavily tied to the construction and housing markets, managed to survive the traumas of 1990 fairly well. But it is questionable how well it will manage this year.

Pre-tax profits in the year to October rose 9.5 per cent to £23.2 million, on turnover up 31.3 per cent to £243.9 million.

Second-half interest earned on last year's £32 million one-for-four rights issue at 150p helped soften the year's interest charge, and gearing that had previously stood at 45.2 per cent ended up at a mere 0.5 per cent.

There was, however, net earnings dilution, down from 17.4p to 15.35p a share, which had not earlier been expected. The dividend on the higher capital is maintained at 9.3p a share, with a final payment of 5.5p.

If profits and net earnings are to move higher in 1991, Newman Tonks needs a gust of interest rate cheer — but the market looks like being denied that for a while yet.

Pre-tax profit expectations are for £20 million, net earnings of 12.8p and another maintained dividend, though at the expense of an already thin cover. At 130p on prospective 10.2 times earn-

ings, the investment lure is hardly exciting. But Newman Tonks has two saving graces.

The balance sheet is strong, and the yield is 9.5 per cent. A share that is not to be forgotten when a more cheerful investment climate, and market, arrives.

Bardon/Evered

Bardon Group's minority shareholders and holders of the company's convertible preference shares have a right to ask whether Peter Tom, the chairman, could not have demanded a better deal from Evered on their behalf.

On the evidence available, Evered appears to have secured extremely favourable terms from Mr Tom, whose family interests speak for 57 per cent of the company, and his fellow directors.

In July 1990 the City valued Bardon at more than £150 million after Mr Tom decided to put his controlling stake on the market and Bardon shares rose to 175p. He subsequently changed his mind and the shares fell to 94p.

Now he has given his blessing to an offer worth 96p for the ordinary shares, which

gives him a key role as chief executive in an enlarged company, with family interests holding one-third of the equity. No profit forecast has been made, which makes it difficult to assess the exit multiple.

There is no cash alternative and minority shareholders have no choice but to accept shares that will inevitably suffer from dilution and a substantial overhang of paper in the market.

Holders of the convertible preference shares are equally aggrieved. Having supported Bardon's quest for growth in the Eighties, locking in at 100p a share, they are now obliged to accept new Evered convertibles, which James Capel has valued at 72p. Phillips & Drew and 3i, the principal holders, can lodge protests but ultimately lack the ability to veto the deal. Investors in other family-controlled companies should take note.

Richmond Oil

RICHMOND Oil & Gas has had a turbulent relationship with the City since it came to the market in 1989. The

figures for the half year to end-September have done little to heal the rift. Losses rose to £1.02 million, compared with a £182,000 shortfall. Richmond is a start-up energy producer, and does not expect to report a profit, or a dividend, until 1993.

More worrying was Richmond's turnover. This rose from £20,000 to £812,000. This is wildly short of the \$29.19 million revenue forecast for this year in the company's original offer document. The company blames start-up difficulties in its Texas Panhandle property, where most development has been shelved until next year.

The company's oil wells also seem a disappointment. The 34 in production last month produced an average of only 34 barrels of oil per day. Even at these levels Richmond insists a well can return its investment in two years.

Richmond's shares have slumped to 62p, compared with the 125p price of the company's £31 million placing last November. County NatWest is one of the biggest losers. The securities house is now sitting on a £3.47 million book loss.

Even at these depressed levels, smaller investors would do well to look elsewhere.

British Gas Advises its Firm Contract Customers of a Price Amendment.

The Initial Block Prices in Schedules FI4, MT2 and ST2 introduced in October 1990 as modified in November 1990 are amended as shown below.

1. SCHEDULES FI4, MT2 AND ST2 - 1 OCTOBER 1990.

With effect from the meter reading date on or nearest to 1st October 1990; the Initial Block Price is reduced from 40.96p/therm to 37.96p/therm.

2. SCHEDULES FI4, MT2 AND ST2 - 1 NOVEMBER 1990.

With effect from the meter reading date on or nearest to 1st November 1990; the Initial Block Price is reduced from 42.42p/therm to 39.42p/therm.

British Gas will apply the revised prices retrospectively for new and renewed contracts taken out from 1st October 1990. All other conditions within the Schedule remain the same except for the following option.

Where, on renewal of a firm gas Schedule price contract on or after 1st October 1990, the customers average Scheduled price of gas in accordance with Schedule FI4 (1st October 1990) based on the nominated consumption and number of premises specified in the expiring contract would have been more than 10% higher than the average Scheduled price of gas for an equivalent contract under Schedule FI3 (1st March 1990), the customer has the option of applying to British Gas for details of a price adjustment procedure which is designed on an average basis to phase such higher increase for payment over the period of one year. Such price arrangements will not apply beyond 1st September 1992. This will not take account of any other price changes other than that introduced on 1st October 1990.

British Gas

British Gas plc, Registered Office: 152 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3JL Registered in England under number 2006000

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

FROM NEW YORK

Who holds the trump card?

ATLANTIC City casino authorities are investigating whether Donald Trump, the property and gaming magnate, received a helping hand from his father in meeting the repayments of junk bonds recently. Fred Trump, a property developer, aged 85, who taught Donald almost all he knows, is alleged to have helped his son make the \$18.4 million payment by having his lawyer walk into Donald's Trump Castle casino, buy \$3 million of chips and then not use them at the tables. Casino regulators say this smacks of a loan and, if it was, Fred Trump must pass the regulatory test to see if he is a fit source to lend to gaming houses. Failure could mean his son will have to come up with \$3 million to repay his father in a hurry. For a man whose property empire had to be rescued by 70 banks last summer, this might cause a problem. Once one of America's favourite businessmen, Trump is still in default on a \$30 million payment on the casino's first mortgage to Midland National Bank. A Trump official said he saw nothing irregular in Fred Trump's purchase of chips.

AMERICAN army supply stores in a peanut growing state of the South have been inundated with shoppers buying gas masks. One woman appeared on the television — camera pointing at her midsection after she requested anonymity — saying she thought it was a matter of personal choice whether you wore a gas mask or not. A fellow shopper said later: "I think it's ridiculous. I don't think we're going to get a lot of germ warfare in Georgia."

Subway safety
EFFORTS to discourage the homeless from riding and sleeping in New York's subways has been dropped with the arrival of sub-zero tem-



peratures and the refusal by the subway police to act as what they describe as social workers. Cold weather was driving the homeless into the subways faster than the police could remove them. The evicting proposal was part of a general campaign that banned begging on the trains in an attempt to reverse the trend of dwindling passengers and help close the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's \$272 million budget deficit. Instead, the police now encourage the homeless to go to shelters overnight, but it does not appeal to all. A 32-year-old sleeping on a mattress next to the tracks near a tunnel in Lower Manhattan says he has been taken to two shelters by the police but came back to the tunnel because "it's quiet and no one is going to rob me."

Spoils of war

THE Gulf war has so far been financially rewarding to Ted Turner, the former yachtsman turned television chief, whose 24-hour all-news station, CNN, has given unprecedented coverage of hostilities. Wall Street is betting that unlike the Chinese revolution, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the San Francisco earthquake, CNN might be able to hang on

to a mass audience when peace breaks out and then put up its advertising rates. The optimism has given a boost to Turner's share price and added \$250 million to the personal fortune of the 51-year-old now seen constantly escorting former anti-war demonstrator, actress Jane Fonda.

War films

HOLLYWOOD was never noted for its good taste. The second league film makers there are already preparing scripts and footage for desert movies of the war in the Gulf. Actor Rob Lowe, a former amateur video star, is the handsome face in the renamed *Desert Shield* where Iraq is now the enemy of American underwater commandos sent in to knock out chemical weapons dumps. The film should be ready for the Cannes film festival in May. And Roger Corman, who has a string of soft pornographic movies to his name, has moved a Libyan attempt to destroy Israel to an Iraqi plot and renamed *Shield of Honor*. *Desert Storm*. The female Central Intelligence Agency agent, instead of heading for Tripoli, is now heading for Baghdad.

PHILIP ROBINSON

Harlin under pressure

JOHN Elliott's Harlin Holdings is under increased pressure because a Foster's Brewing Group refinancing package will contain covenants barring the payment of capital returns or abnormal dividends. Such payments would help ease Harlin's crippling debt burden as its only asset is its holding in Foster's.

Caledonia buys

Caledonia Investments is to buy 75 per cent of Laurwood, an investment management company, from Laurwood Financial Group, and 10 per cent in British Empire Securities and General Trust, a listed investment trust, for £6.1 million from Laurwood Ltd.

Agencies join

Abbott Mead Vickers, the advertising agency, and BBDO Worldwide are joining forces in London. AMV is buying BBDO's London agency, and BBDO will take a stake in AMV.

Loss warning

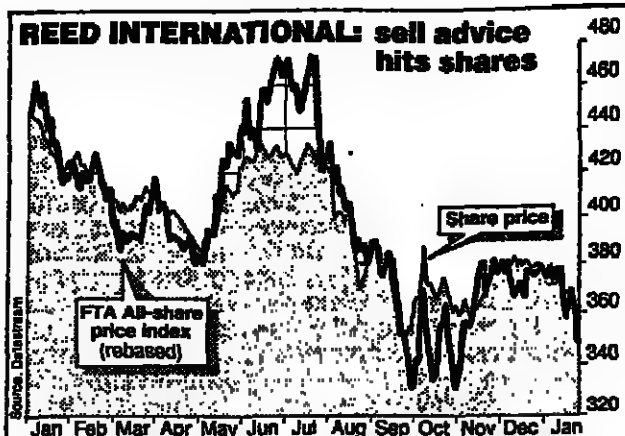
Nedlloyd, the Dutch shipping group, warned shareholders to expect a loss of between 125 million guilders and £150 million (£45 million) for the last financial year.

Norsk improves

Norsk Data, the Norwegian computer firm, reduced pre-tax losses from 417 million Norwegian Kr (€36.5 million) to Kr129 last year.

STOCK MARKET

Next dips amid talk of sale to German group



REED INTERNATIONAL sell advice hits shares

Shares price

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

FTSE 100 index (rebased)

Government securities lost ground on the back of a weaker pound to end with losses at the longer end stretching to £4. Sentiment was also hit by the surprise news that the £500 million tap stock offer of Treasury 10 per cent 1997 had been underwritten.

A series of downgrades saw shares in Reed International, the publishing group, fall 9p to 351p. Chris Munro, a publishing analyst at Hoare Govett, is concerned that the eagerly awaited advertising recovery will not occur in the second half of the year, but towards the last quarter of the current year or early next year. Most analysts, including those at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, have downgraded their forecasts to about £250 million in the current year and £260 million next year.

GKN fell 14p to 299p after a profits downgrade by Nomura Securities.

Electricity shares continued to attract selective support amid claims from some brokers that the sector is due for a re-rating. Eastern rose 2 1/2p to 154 1/2p, East Midlands 1 1/2p to 154 1/2p, Manweb 2 1/2p to 174 1/2p, Midland 2p to 146p, Northern 3p to 157p, Norweb 2p to 156p, Seaboard 3p to 146p, Southern 1p to 150p, West 1p to 163p, and Yorkshire 5p to 172p.

Shares in Bardon Group returned from suspension 6p cheaper at 88p.

MICHAEL CLARK

Strength of bonds helps lift Dow

NEW YORK SHARES were firm in morning trading, helped by a firm bond market. Investors remained cautious and focused on developments in the Gulf. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.24 points at 2,604.46 as gains in shares led declining issues by five to three.

Tokyo - Shares closed lower after uncertainties over the war in the Middle East made for another day of extremely thin trade. The Nikkei index closed down 205.55 points at 23,050.10, with 250 million shares traded.

Hong Kong - Prices closed higher on buying led from overseas. The Hang Seng index climbed 28.32 points to 3,090.40.

Singapore - Uncertainty over the war in the Middle East saw shares close broadly lower in this trading. The Straits Times index declined 9.58 points to close at 1,200.26.

Sydney - The All-Ordinaries index closed 6.4 points lower at 1,263.8.

Frankfurt - The Dax index ended 16.36 points lower at 1,358.76. (Reuters)

WALL STREET

	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar
--	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Court of Appeal

Law Report January 24 1991

Court of Appeal

Power to call ward in criminal case

In re R (a Minor) (Wardship: Witness in criminal proceedings)

Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Beldam

[Reasons January 23]

In the conduct of criminal proceedings it was for the judge of the criminal court, not the wardship judge, to consider whether or not a ward of court should be called as a witness in the proceedings.

Accordingly a father's application in wardship for leave to call his son aged 12 as a defence witness in his forthcoming trial on charges of sexual abuse was unnecessary.

However, application for leave to interview the child was necessary and the governing procedure was that similar to practice directions relating to such applications when made by the police or the prosecution.

The Court of Appeal so stated giving reasons for allowing on January 14 the father's appeal from Judge Calman, sitting as a wardship judge, who had refused his application for the ward, S, to be interviewed by his solicitors and for S to be called as a witness in his forthcoming trial on charges of sexual abuse in respect of his three daughters.

The Court of Appeal ordered that S be interviewed by the father's solicitors in the presence of a representative of the Official Solicitor on condition that

the father was not present and that, unless distress were caused to S, no other member of the family was present.

Mr James Munby, QC and Miss Kharin Cox for the father; Mr Michael Warren for the mother; Mr Henry Turcan for the guardian *ad litem*; Mr Mathias Kelly for the local authority.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the family consisted of father, mother and six children, who became wards of court in March 1990. Subsequently the father was charged with serious offences against the three older girls. The appeal related to S a boy aged 12 in respect of whom the applications had been made.

The first issue concerned the scope of the wardship jurisdiction where either prosecution or defence wished to interview a ward with a view to taking a proof of evidence, and if so advised calling him as a witness.

There was no doubt, and it was not questioned on the appeal, that the wardship court was entitled to require that its consent be obtained as a precondition of anyone's right to interview the ward: see *Practice Direction (Ward: Witness at Trial)* (1987) 1 WLR 1739 and *Practice Direction (Ward: Witness at Trial)* (No 2) (1988) 1 WLR 989.

The first direction stemmed from *In re K (Minors) (Wardship: Criminal Proceedings)*

([1988] Fam 1), relating to interviews by the prosecution and the police.

Those representing defendants in criminal proceedings equally required leave to interview wards and should in principle be granted the same facilities, subject to the qualification that it would not be appropriate that the child should be interviewed on behalf of the defendant if and so long as that child was likely to be a prosecution witness and that the circumstances might dictate the need to impose special conditions, such as those in the present case.

The court expressed the hope that in any case both the prosecution and the defence would explore every avenue open to them to avoid the need for the ward to attend the trial. For example, sections 9 and 10 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act 1969.

Turning to the issue as to consent to the giving of evidence, his Lordship said that the courts traditionally declined to define the ultimate limits of the wardship jurisdiction. But they necessarily had to rule on how that jurisdiction, whatever its extent, should be exercised in different situations. The court now adopted that approach.

His Lordship referred to *In re K* ([1988] Fam 1, 11-12) where Mr Justice Waterhouse had held that it was unnecessary for the

prosecution to obtain the wardship court's leave and that it would be inappropriate for that court to give such leave. That conclusion was based on grounds of constitutional propriety and public policy.

The present appeal was distinguishable on its facts but not so as to affect the principle involved.

Children, whether wards or not, were citizens owing duties to society as a whole which were appropriate to their years and understanding. Such duties were defined by statute and common law.

In the context of the conduct of criminal proceedings in court, the definition and enforcement of those duties had been entrusted by law exclusively to the court in which the proceedings were being conducted and it was not for the wardship court, whatever the theoretical scope of its jurisdiction, to use that jurisdiction to interfere with the performance by the criminal courts of their lawful duties.

With regard to the present appeal, the court could not support the judge's approach, and exercising a fresh discretion, in so far as the court had a discretion in the exercise of its wardship jurisdiction in such applications, the court would give consent to the interview in the terms indicated.

Solicitors: Ralph Haring & Co; Powell Spencer & Partners, Kilburn; Official Solicitor; Mr Stephen R. Forster, Brent.

Child party compellable as witness

In re P (Minor: compellability as witness)

Before Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Beldam

[Reasons January 17]

A witness summons might be issued under section 97 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 to secure the presence of a child party in care proceedings.

However, in the exercise of discretion, a magistrate would not make such an order where it would be oppressive to do so, or where he was satisfied that the summons would be so inimical to the child's welfare that it outweighed the legitimate interest of the person seeking it or that in any event the child would not be permitted to give evidence at the oral hearing.

Where, therefore, the applicant sought to compel the attendance of his step-daughter aged 17, who had made serious allegations of sexual abuse against him, as a witness in care proceedings in respect of herself and three younger children in the family in order to cross-examine her, the magistrate had properly refused to issue a witness summons under section 97 of the Act.

The Court of Appeal so held giving reasons for dismissing on December 17, 1990 the step-father's appeal from Sir Stephen Brown, President, who had refused judicial review of (i) a decision of the local authority not to call J, as a witness in care proceedings brought by the authority in respect of herself and three younger children and (ii) a decision of the stipendiary magistrate in the juvenile court who had refused the step-father's application for the issue of a witness summons in respect of J under the 1980 Act.

Under reporting restrictions ordered by the court, publication of particulars leading to the identification of the children, their carers or the relevant juvenile court was prohibited. Solicitors and counsel are therefore not named.

LORD JUSTICE BUTLER-SLOSS said that in March 1990 J, who was born in 1973, made serious allegations of sexual abuse against her step-father with whom she, her sister and his two natural children lived. The local authority in consequence obtained place of safety orders in respect of all four children and instituted care proceedings for them all.

Her Ladyship referred to the criminal proceedings taken against the step-father in which the prosecution offered an evidence resulting in the case being dismissed.

Thereafter the step-father's solicitors had sought to require the local authority to call J to give evidence in the substantive hearing of care proceedings.

The local authority proposed relying, in respect of all four

applications for care orders, on J's written statement to the police and oral statements made by her to a child psychologist. It therefore indicated that having regard to the likely harmful effect on J it did not propose to call her.

The local authority had carefully considered the question of J's giving evidence and had reached a decision well within the limits of its discretion. Her Ladyship agreed with the President that the application for judicial review could not succeed on that ground.

Turning to the issue of compellability, Her Ladyship said that J's evidence had great significance for the decisions as to the other three children. The step-father's case was that J was a consummate liar who would not dare repeat her lies in the witness box. While not wishing to call her himself, except in the last resort, his application was on the basis that if someone else would call her, he could cross-examine her.

Her Ladyship referred to the provisions of section 97, incorporated into care proceedings by section 2(6) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. It was common ground that J was a competent but unwilling witness. In her Ladyship's view J's evidence would be material.

There was no reason in principle why a witness summons should not apply to a party. Her Ladyship drew the analogy with a subpoena which could be issued in the High Court at the request of one party to require the attendance of another party.

By section 2 of the Evidence Act 1851 all who were competent to give evidence in civil proceedings were also compellable to give evidence unless within exceptions which did not include parties.

The jurisdiction of the juvenile

court was a hybrid one dealing both with juvenile offenders and care proceedings. Section 97 had been incorporated into the 1969 Act without provisos and there was no reason why a party in care proceedings should be in any different a position from any other proceedings and consequently subject to the issue of a section 97 summons if the justices considered it appropriate.

Counsel for the step-father had conceded that the juvenile court had a discretion whether to issue the witness summons. That discretion stemmed from two separate principles: 1 The inherent jurisdiction of the court not to require the attendance of witnesses where it would be oppressive to do so. Subpoenas would be set aside if oppressive and in her Ladyship's judgment the general principle extended to all courts which had the power to require the attendance of witnesses.

2 The specific requirement for the court to consider the welfare of the child: see section 44(1) of the 1980 Act, and since J was 17, section 28(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Her Ladyship was reluctantly convinced that section 97 did apply to children who were parties, but she was equally convinced that it was an inappropriate vehicle for the attendance of a child in the present proceedings and its powers to compel the reluctant witness to give evidence entirely unsuited to a child.

Reading section 97 as a whole, if the juvenile court considered at the time of an application for a summons that for reasons of welfare of the child the child should not be called as a witness, then it would be inappropriate to issue the summons.

The purpose of the juvenile court proceedings had always to be borne in mind: see section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. That court's duty was for the welfare of the child.

It was not sitting as a criminal court and the alleged abuser was not on trial. The standard of proof was a civil one although the evidence called had to be commensurate with the seriousness of the allegations made.

In the present case, the step-father, although in the last resort, was prepared to call J himself he wanted her to attend court, give evidence and be cross-examined by his counsel. Section 97 was not designed for such a use. Application for that use would, in her Ladyship's view, amount to an abuse of process.

Her Ladyship agreed with the President that the application for judicial review should be refused.

Her Ladyship, endorsing a similar view expressed by the stipendiary magistrate, considered that a court presented with hearsay evidence had to look at it anxiously and consider carefully the extent to which it could properly be relied on.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, concurring in the result, added that the court had been careful to avoid any reference to the name of the local authority or of the juvenile court concerned lest it thereby assisted in the identification of the children. His Lordship suggested that judges sitting at first instance should take similar precautions when giving reasons for their decisions.

Lord Justice Nicholls delivered a judgment concurring in the result.

Planning inspector's extra drink with one side did not cause bias

Cotterell and Others v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Mr A. R. Vandemeer, QC

[Judgment January 14]

Where a planning inspector went for a drink with representatives of both sides and their witnesses following a visit but stayed in the public house for a further twenty minutes having an additional drink with the local authority planning officer and an objector after the appellants' representative and witnesses had left, the inspector's conduct was not such as to lead to an inference of bias.

Mr Arnold Vandemeer, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division so held in dismissing an appeal by

Henry Cotterell, Brian Stevens, Guy Smallwood and Andrew Arkwright against a decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment upholding a decision of Leominster District Council to refuse planning permission.

Mr Martin Kingston for the appellants; Mr Michael Kent for the Secretary of State.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the question of bias was a matter of impression. The starting point was the agreement of the parties to go together. It was not a case where the inspector and the objector had come together without the knowledge and acceptance of the appellants' representative.

Before leaving, the appellants' representative had offered to buy the others another drink. The offer had been refused. The

representative had, therefore, known the others would remain together and expected that it would be for a short period while they finished their drinks.

If things had stopped there, or if the inspector had asked if the appellants' representative minded if he stayed for longer with the others, there could have been no complaint. However, in the event the inspector bought another round of drinks and the others were together for some twenty minutes.

Bearing in mind that the matter started with everyone together and that the appellants' representative left the others alone his Lordship concluded that the situation fell on the right side of the line.

Solicitors: Withers for T. A. Matthews & Co, Hereford; Treasury Solicitor.

Revolving display different from billboard

Arora v Hackney London Borough Council

Motivation Display Ltd v Same

Before Lord Justice Neill and Mr Justice Leonard

[Judgment December 18]

The erection of a revolving multiple display advertisement did not constitute the same "activity" as the erection of billboards bearing advertisements for the purpose of section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, as substituted by section 1 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1977, and defendants could not therefore rely on their earlier activity as a defence.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal brought by way of case stated by the defendants, Mr Sander Kumar Arora and Motivation Display Ltd, against the dismissal by Southwark Crown Court (Judge Ian Campbell and Justices) on July 27, 1989 of their appeal against their convictions by Thames Magistrates' Court on April 13, 1989 for breaches of stop notices served under section 90(1) of the 1971 Act, as substituted. They were each fined £500 with £100 costs. Section 90 of the 1971 Act, as substituted, provides: "(1) A person who erects or causes to be erected on any land a display of advertisements which is a revolving display, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to both, if he does so without the consent of the local planning authority."

Where... the local planning authority - (a) have served... an enforcement notice... they may serve... a stop notice.

"(2) ... where a period during which an activity has been carried out on land... began more than twelve months earlier, a stop notice shall not prohibit the carrying out of that activity."

Mr John Leslie for the defendants; Miss Morag Ellis for the council.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that the local authority had granted the defendants permission to erect a revolving display for five years at 2 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, London. At the end of that period the local authority served a discontinuance notice. That led to an appeal which was dismissed.

Later that year, the defendants erected multiple display advertising. Almost at once the local authority issued an enforcement notice, followed by a stop notice.

The crown court had found that the form of "active" multiple display later erected was

totally different from the previous "passive" display and accordingly upheld the convictions.

It seemed to his Lordship that "activity" could be restricted in its meaning to a particular type of advertising. It was a question of fact and degree and, subject to extreme cases, it was a matter for the tribunal of fact to determine.

Mr Justice Leonard agreed. Solicitors: Pegden & Dubow, Lower Edmonton; Miss Judy Rolser, Hackney.

Discretion to discharge juror

Regina v MorrisWhen, during the trial of a defendant charged with shoplifting from Marks & Spencer, a juror disclosed to the court that she was employed by that company, the judge had a discretion to decide whether or not that juror should be discharged.

The proper test for him to apply was the same as had been held to be appropriate for justices to apply, namely to decide whether there would be the appearance of bias by asking himself whether a reasonable

and fair-minded observer, fully informed of all the relevant facts, would have a reasonable suspicion that a fair trial was not possible: see *R v Liverpool City Justices, Ex parte Topping* ([1983] 1 WLR 119).

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice Ognall) so stated on December 10 when allowing the appeal of Cynthia Morris and quashing her conviction on October 17, 1990 at Guildford Crown Court (Judge Rubin and a jury) of

theft, for which she had been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

LORD JUSTICE GOFF said that in the instant case the judge, in rejecting a submission that the juror should be discharged, had exercised his discretion on the wrong basis by deciding that there could be no actual bias on that juror's part instead of considering whether there would be the appearance of bias.

Their Lordships concluded that there had been a material misdirection.

Solicitors: Pegden & Dubow, Lower Edmonton; Miss Judy Rolser, Hackney.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

071-481 4481

NEWS INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

SECRETARY TO WORK FOR THE SECURITY MANAGER

SALARY £14,500 p.a.

Applicants should have good Secretarial skills (100/80) with knowledge of Wordstar 2000.

Extremely varied duties including liaison with security companies other sites (ie Knowsley, Manchester, Birmingham, Sky etc), access control companies, personnel throughout plant.

Good communication skills are essential together with a sense of humour and ability to cope under pressure.

Hours 9.30 - 5.30

Please apply, with CV to Mrs Brenda Hemmings, Recruitment Manager, Personnel Dept, News International Newspapers Limited, PO Box 481 Virginia Street London E1 9BD.

SECRETARY - P/A

£19,000 p.a. equivalent + travel allowance + relocation package

to British senior partner of international training and management consultancy

You enjoy challenge & responsibility and would like to develop your career through the management of exciting, international projects. You possess useful office skills, speak good to excellent German, and believe that a sense of humour is an important part of serious business. Please send full c.v. to PSA GmbH, Ringstr. 16, D-8949 Kirchheim-Deimdorf, Germany. Or call Birgit Miller, Tel: 010 49 82 66 1071 Fax: 010 49 82 66 618.

SECRETARY TO 2 DIRECTORS & 1 SURVEYOR

The West End Office of Herring Son & Daw PLC. Chartered Surveyors require a secretary. Audio typing and WP skills. Good salary + bonus + benefits. Please apply in writing with CV to:

Cindy Griffin, Personnel Manager, Herring Son & Daw, 26/28 Sackville Street, London W1X 2QL or telephone 071-734 8155

SUMMER JOBS IN AMERICA

Bright, cheerful, responsible individuals required for summer jobs in America. The programme is open to students aged 18-25 who are currently studying or have recently completed their studies. Return fare, working visa, food and accommodation and a variety of other benefits are included. For further details, please contact:

Dept TSL, BUNAC Ltd, 16 Bowdoin Street, London EC1A 1BB. For more details call 071 251 3472

MARKETING ASST/SECRETARY £14,000

Genuine opportunity to move away from a secretarial role into a marketing role. The famous Cosmetics House offer on the job training and excellent prospects to the right person. Ideally you'll be in your 20's with previous marketing experience. O/A levels, 50 wpm typing and WP experience.

Please call 071-489 8070

CAROLINE KING appointments

COMMODITY OPTIONS TRADERS & CONSULTANTS

require an experienced Secretary/PA to join trading team. The prime responsibility is as PA to the managing director. Excellent wordprocessing and shorthand skills required, plus flexibility and ability to work under pressure on own initiative in an informal atmosphere. Other duties will include some general secretarial work and personnel administration. Director-level experience a prerequisite.

Please apply as soon as possible with full cv to:

Mr P H Shuman Managing Director Tower Commodities Ltd 5th Floor No 1 Singer Street London EC2A 4BQ

SCHOOL SECRETARY

School Secretary to work at Highgate School in a busy school office. Top typing speeds required along with a good knowledge of word processing. Good telephone manner and ability to cope well under pressure is essential.

Salary £13,000. Generous holidays.

Please contact Diana Sharp, Highgate School, North Road, London. N6 4AY. Telephone: 081 340 1524.

"Team Spirited" £14,500 plus package

A team orientated secretary is needed urgently at this well established and stable City firm who offers an excellent package. You'll certainly develop your knowledge of broking whilst assisting a variety of individuals in this fast moving and friendly environment. 80/60 skills required.

Please telephone 071-268 3744

2 Bow Lane, London EC2

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TOP MAYFAIR ART DEALER

Requires PA/Secretary.

Salary £18,000

Tel 071-495 4747

or 071-491 0810

TV £11,000

Small independent television company who produce

documentaries are looking for a

secretary/PA. This is a

very important role and

the person who fills it

will be responsible for

the production team. 50/60

typical, good typing essential

(40wpm+). Call us now for

further details.

071-437 2277

JUDY EISHER

ASSOCIATES

Recruitment Consultants

MULTI-LINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES

SPANISH BILINGUAL SECRETARY

Required for temporary

position. Good typing

knowledge of computers and

WP necessary. Please be

contacted.

Call Maria on 071 581 1796

SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARY/PA to MD

Good Package + Car Allowance

This is a busy and successful company dealing with the

wholesaling and design of furnishing fabrics.

Working with our MD, only 50% of your time will be

devoted to secretarial work as you use your initiative

and deal with administration, prospective overseas

clients and personnel matters.

If you are 25+, educated to 'A' level standard with

commercial experience, good W/P and S/H skills and

are looking for a challenge, please write, enclosing a

CV to: Mr PM Afs, Managing Director, Marvic

Textiles Limited, Unit 3, Westpoint Trading Estate,

Alliance Road, Acton, London W3 0LA.

0202-898888, MD needs Assistant

SECRETARY/PA to MD. Good typing

knowledge of computers and WP necessary. Please be

contacted.

Call Maria on 071 581 1796

071-437 2277

JUDY EISHER ASSOCIATES

Recruitment Consultants

COMMUNITY CREME

dgits

Senior Personal Secretary

TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS, SWINDON

A vacancy will shortly arise for a Senior Personal Secretary to the Director General of Information Technology Systems. The post is based in Swindon, but the successful applicant will be required to work in London for 2 days each week, for which allowances will be payable. In addition to the normal duties expected of a Personal Secretary, the successful applicant will also be required to make extensive use of office technology. Suitable additional training will be arranged as necessary.

Applications are invited from persons with at least 2 years experience of secretarial work, and with 3 'O' levels at grades A, B or C, or equivalent, one of which must be English Language. RSA Typewriting Stage III Advanced pass, and either RSA Shorthand 110 wpm or over (Advanced) or RSA III Audio Transcription Stage III Advanced (Distinction) are also required.

Salary scale £10,625 pa rising by yearly increments to £12,182 pa which can be enhanced by additional payments of £462 pa. A starting salary above the minimum is negotiable for suitably qualified candidates. The successful applicant will work 5 days a week and have 10½ days public and privilege holiday in addition to 22 days annual leave. A pension scheme is in operation.

ground. It is not my fault the public cared to make him favourite but he had not run very well at Stratford.

"The stewards are there to support their local stewards and if they didn't, quite honestly he would not want to be a local steward."

He said the Jockey Club stewards had compared Jimmy Frost to Jimmy Friskies. At the opening race at Newton Abbot with his performance later on Romany King. "Unfortunately, Jimmy didn't jump up and down in his usual inimitable fashion. They showed the first race, where he lost his ions after a mistake at the last, and he was going like a windmill."

Frost said: "We will take our medicine. I have got to go home."

LINGFIELD PARK	103	203	303
IRISH	-	149	-
Big Race Previews	273	-	-
RECORDED COMMENTARIES + 268			
ALL GREYHOUND RESULTS + 222			

12-5000 Willard Drive, Suite 151, Silver Spring, MD 20910
 1-800-451-7273, ext. 249 • Fax 301-590-1000 • Telex 100-1000

IRON ABOUT	102	202	302
FIELD PARK	103	203	303
4	-	149	-
Base Previews	223	-	-
ORDERED COMMENTARIES + 268			
GRAYHOUND RESULTS + 222			
NEWSPRINTS + NEWSPRINTS			
NEWSPRINTS + NEWSPRINTS			
NEWSPRINTS + NEWSPRINTS			

Adelaide may see Boycott toppled from his perch as England's leading scorer in Test cricket

Run mountain peak is beckoning Gower

THE Great Accumulator must be getting nervous. Geoffrey Boycott is the greatest run-getter in the history of England cricket. His Test match aggregate, at the end of his stormy career, was 8,114. That is, unquestionably, an awful lot of runs; runs that were gathered laboriously, avidly, greedily. The Silas Marner of cricket hoarded his runs with a miser's gleam.

His existence was dedicated to the obsessive gathering of runs. His life's plan was constructed around the quest of statistical peaks; objectives that seemed sometimes to clash with the interests of his team. But he made it. He established himself, statistically at least, the greatest English batsman of all time.

Now he is on the verge of losing that record. One man is within 94 runs of passing Boycott's aggregate. He moves into the fourth Test match in Adelaide tomorrow with 8,021 career runs to his name, and if he continues in the form he has shown in the series thus far, he will overtake Boycott. The man is question is, of

SIMON BARNES

course, David Gower. Cricket's spendthrift; cricket's prodigal.

How wonderfully absurd all this is. Gower and Boycott would seem overdone if offered as contrasting characters in a soap opera, let alone a novel. They have brought the concept of cavalier and roundhead to something close to its logical conclusion. Gower was made to buzz cricket grounds in a biplane; Boycott was made to disapprove of all forms of high jinks. Boycott wrote "business" on his landing card when on tour. I have never asked Gower what he writes: "pleasure", no doubt.

Both have attracted huge praise, and huge criticism. Gower exasperates, throws his wicket away with idiot shots, seems so often to have left his brain hanging up in his blazer. He appears to have a self-destructive streak, to value his wicket too lightly, and to follow failure with some

cheerily self-deprecatory remark.

Boycott suffered the reverse fault; over-valuation of both self and wicket. A young sprog sealed his reputation for all time when he deliberately ran Boycott out during a run chase. The sprog in question was Ian Botham. Boycott was, briefly, England captain. No one ever won the respect of his peers by running out David Gower.

One tends to think of Gower as flashy and impermanent; Boycott as infinitely solid, infinitely durable. As Gower closes in on Boycott's record, it is pleasant to reflect that Gower has, in his own way, been still more solid, still more durable, still more reliable than Boycott. He seems to have been there for ever, exasperating and delighting us by turns.

For Boycott, statistics were a prime motivation. Gower has reached the same approximate statistical height quite incidentally. He has always scoffed at stats. He has accumulated all those runs simply by trying to win cricket matches.

RECORD COMPARISON

Boycott Test record (1964 to 1981-2)

	M	I	NO	R	HS	Ave	100	50
Australia	38	71	9	2945	191	47.50	7	14
West Indies	29	53	5	2205	128	45.94	5	15
New Zealand	15	25	1	916	131	38.16	2	6
India	13	22	3	1084	246	57.05	4	2
Pakistan	7	10	3	591	121	84.42	3	3

Total: 108 193 23 6114 246 47.73 22 42

Gower Test record (1978 to 1980-1)

	M	I	NO	R	HS	Ave	100	50
Australia	40	73	3	3209	215	45.84	9	12
West Indies	19	38	3	1149	154	32.12	1	6
New Zealand	13	22	1	1051	131	50.04	4	4
India	24	37	6	1391	200	44.87	2	6
Pakistan	14	22	1	1035	178	49.28	2	8
Sri Lanka	2	3	1	186	89	53.00	1	2

Total: 112 195 15 8021 215 44.56 18 38

Test matches in which they played together (1978 to 1981-2)

	M	I	NO	R	HS	Ave	100	50
Boycott	31	58	5	2148	155	40.52	6	8
Gower	31	55	5	1993	200	39.88	8	8

● They first played together in 1978 in Gower's fifth Test match and began their association with a stand of 51 against New Zealand.

There are many ways in which Gower is not like Boycott. Here are some of them. Gower has never betrayed English cricket by going on a rebel tour. Gower has never ducked a tour against the fastest bowlers in the world — Boycott withdrew

cricketers. Watching both has been a fascination for 20-odd years. Cricket, like all sports, is a vehicle for a thousand different talents and temperaments. Gower and Boycott offer comparable excellence in achievement and an extreme contrast in nature.

It is a pleasant irony that the statistic most cherished by the figure-worshipping Boycott should be threatened by a man who has never in his life given a hoot for cricket's accountability. However, this latest statistical milestone is a little different. I think passing it will give Gower a great deal of pleasure. The figures say that you can be excellent without being a bore about it.

Brian Brain, the Gloucestershire seamer, wrote in 1981: "Perhaps Gower will realise that cricket's not always about champagne. It's a bread and butter game." This sums up the anti-Gower view. It is a view that refuses to accept that in life, there are champagne people and bread-and-butter people. Both must fulfil their destinies. Both types are important. I know. I have the statistic to prove it.

TENNIS

The eyes and name are the same but is the game?

FROM ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT
MELBOURNE

Quarter-final results

NEWS SINGLES: S Edberg (Swe) bt J Yzaga (Peru), 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Lendl (Cal) bt G Pripp (Yug), 6-0, 7-6, 7-6; P McEnroe (USA) bt C Ciriack (Yug), 7-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; B Becker (Ger) bt G Forget (Fr), 6-2, 7-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: G Fernandez (US) and J Novotna (Cz) bt S Appamann (US) and R Rieger (US), 6-3, 6-2; P Fendick (USA) and M Rostagno (USA) bt J Harington (Can) and K Rinaldi (US), 6-4, 6-4; J Zvereva (USSR) and A Smith (US) bt J Jordan (US) and E Smylie (Aus), 4-6, 6-0, 10-8.

MEN'S DOUBLES: J Bates and J Durie (GB) bt C Murrell and M Paz (Arg), 6-3, 7-6; J Fitzgerald and S Grieco (USA) bt J Fitzgerald (NZ) and R McQuillan (Aus), 6-4, 6-2.

"The way he played today he would have killed Lendl," said Patrick McEnroe. "Forget said, 'The words 'let alone Patrick McEnroe' were left unsaid."

Yet, nothing in the younger McEnroe's manner suggests that he will be in the least overawed by the No. 2 seed. The only doubts, apart from his inexperience, concern his fitness. He pulled a muscle in his back early in the second set of his quarter-final against Christiano Caratti and had to wear a corset for the rest of the match. With his Stanley Matthews shorts and baggy top, that only added to his general air of dishevelment, though his game is not enough, he eventually lost to the American's cross-court movement and, more important, his service and, having taken the first two sets, he had to rely on the streak of tenacity which runs through the family to survive 7-6, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2 against the dogged Italian. "My back is sore, but it feels better now and I hope to be fine for the doubles," McEnroe, who is due to partner Vitasast in the semi-finals, today said.

McEnroe is a solid, almost agricultural character, unlike his brother in all but the intonation of his voice, his strong blue eyes and, more surprisingly, his record at the Australian Open. At his first attempt, he has equalled the best his brother could manage and, ironically, he is also the lowest ranked player to reach this stage of a grand slam since his brother did so at Wimbledon in 1977. Like John who answered to Junior, he also has a nickname, Lennie, after a character in an American television series called *Little Rascals*.

Apart from the scares of the injury and a late flourish by Caratti, the match had little to offer other than length. There was certainly plenty of time, during three hours and 36 minutes, to contemplate the elaborate twirls of the Caratti forehand and the equally intricate nature of his service. The latter cost him a vital break and then the match on double-faults. But, though this might prove to be his one moment of glory, he has strong legs and a good heart.

Yzaga's heart has never been his best feature and it let him down again against Edberg. An early service break in each set was all it took to knock the fight out of the first Peruvian to reach a grand slam quarter-final since Alex Ornelas at the Australian Open in 1959. "I gave up mentally too early in the match," Yzaga said.

A far more persistent opponent appeared in Edberg's post-match press conference in the form of Pricie-Anne Wheatley, a comedienne from an off-beat Australian television show called *Fox Forward*. She specialised in asking famous sportsmen daft questions but she fared no better than Yzaga in trying to rattle the Swede's passive exterior. Lendl, who had another routine with Gower Pripp, will be the next to try in tomorrow's semi-final. "These are the sort of matches you really look forward to," Edberg said.

Becker, too, must be enjoying himself now. He has had a dream draw, has not had to cope with extreme heat yet and for potentially his most difficult match against Forget, the form player on the tour, the roof was closed. "No wind, no sun, it was perfect for him," the Frenchman said.

Becker has already done better than before at the Australian Open and he now has a notice of dubious fitness between him and the final. Only the surname bothers him. "Yes, I think of the great McEnroe," Not Lennie?

Bates, who is in the men's doubles semi-finals with Kelly Jones, and Durie, the British national singles champions and former Wimbledon mixed doubles champions, beat the Argentine pair of Christian Minussi and Mercedes Paz and now meet Mark Kratzmann and Pam Shriver in the semi-finals.

In the boys' singles, Paul Robinson, the No. 11 seed, survived a jittery second set before reaching the third round with a 6-1, 5-7, 6-2 win over Lorenzo Pennisi, of Italy.

THE Grand Slam Cup could include a separate tournament for the top women players this year. A meeting of the Grand Slam Committee will consider a proposal that the best eight or 12 qualifiers from the four grand slams compete for a separate prize of \$3 million in Munich at the same time as the men.

"There are so many parties involved and we have to talk to all of them, but it would be another way of making it a real grand slam and we are certainly thinking about it," Axel Meyer-Wolden, the promoter, said. "If it's going to be this year, though, we will have to rush."

Pressure had been building up from the Women's Tennis Association to have a Grand Slam Cup for their players, but the threat by the International Management Group to organise their own World Cup for the top women players has hastened the need for a decision by the promoters and the International Tennis Federation.

If the women were included, the tournament, which would still be held in Melbourne, would probably be increased from six to ten days. Consideration will also be given to staging the event in October, a month after the US Open, rather than in December, when many players regard as their month off.

THE Grand Slam Cup could include a separate tournament for the top women players this year. A meeting of the Grand Slam Committee will consider a proposal that the best eight or 12 qualifiers from the four grand slams compete for a separate prize of \$3 million in Munich at the same time as the men.

Pressure had been building up from the Women's Tennis Association to have a Grand Slam Cup for their players, but the threat by the International Management Group to organise their own World Cup for the top women players has hastened the need for a decision by the promoters and the International Tennis Federation.

If the women were included, the tournament, which would still be held in Melbourne, would probably be increased from six to ten days. Consideration will also be given to staging the event in October, a month after the US Open, rather than in December, when many players regard as their month off.

A difficult place to force a victory

FROM ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, ADELAIDE

OF ALL the pitches at all the world's cricket grounds, most teams would nominate the Adelaide Oval as the worst possible venue for a match in which nothing less than victory will do. On the feathered surface in this city of churches, not even the most ebullient side can count on beating the stalemate.

So it is somehow inevitable, on this tour where so little has gone their way, that England, trailing 2-0, are here for tomorrow's opening day of the fourth Test. The Ashes are already beyond recall and the requirement to win the two remaining Tests for a drawn series would seem excessive to a better and more settled side than Graham Gooch's.

Even this week, when they finally managed to break their first-class duck by beating Queensland, England attracted derision and confusion by courtesy of a misguided prank. They may be showing encouraging signs on the field, but the equilibrium of a single-minded touring party is not among them.

Australia, meanwhile, are nothing if not unified. The shared sense of purpose is striking and, although the Ashes may be safe, complacency is as alien to them as ever. "We want to win this four-day," their coach, Bob Simpson, said yesterday. His voice was a growl, his eyes a defiant message. "Our boys know the squad to go to the West Indies will be picked during this game," he said. "They won't need any greater incentive."

England, by comparison, are playing largely for pride, the quantity they seem to have found most elusive during this

tour. It is too easy to infer that they do not care; individually, of course they do. But all too often, a hint of turbulence has led to a cry of "abandon ship" rather than a willingness to fight through adversity. The batting has been feeble, the bowling and fielding only spasmodically adequate.

In the wake of Tuesday's win on the Gold Coast, Gooch was disinclined to express anything as presumptuous as relief. Instead, he dispassionately repeated that England's cricket "is not up to international standard." It is a phrase to which he has grown accustomed, if not attached. Then, without veiling the threat, he said of his under-achievers: "It's up to them. It's their careers that are at stake."

If Gooch has a comfort on the approach to this most attractive of all Australian Tests, spanning the Australia Day celebrations and fringed by champagne tents and social elegance, it is that England should be able to put out their strongest side for the first time in the series.

Gooch and his vice-captain, Allan Lamb, will be starting an overseas Test together for the first time since Trinidad, ten months and a montage of touring setbacks ago. And Angus Fraser, much the best and most consistent of England's bowlers, hopes to be fit to return after his hip injury. He has not played a first-class game for four weeks, but that will be no bar to his inclusion if he gives the word.

Fraser bowled heroically in Melbourne over Christmas. In his absence in Sydney, Devon Malcolm carried the attack. If

only the two could fire together, as of course they did early in last year's West Indies series, then they would have prospects of dismantling an Australian batting order which has looked less formidable than on its 1989 lap of honour around England.

All, plainly, is not lost. Australia, despite the evidence of six wins against England's none in the last nine Ashes Tests, are not so superior as to be impregnable. But to be in the game, England must command the sort of batting depth which has consistently been beyond them.

Lamb and Smith, the middle-order muscle of the team, have hardly contributed to the series so far and much depends on them now. Smith, his shattered confidence at least partially restored by a century in Queensland, will probably bat at three and should, as his problems stem so much from anxiety, benefit from getting to the middle sooner.

Logically, however, Adelaide and a restorative victory do not mix. Not one of the last five Tests on the ground has produced a positive result. England have won only once in eight matches here.

One more factor also enters the conspiracy. England's worst cricket tends to be played on the most blameless pitches. Should they collapse here, the batsman's balm of Adelaide Oval, their excuses will not lie in the soil.

FIRST TEST: Australia won by 10 wickets.
SECOND TEST: Australia won by 8 wickets.
THIRD TEST: Draw.
TEST TO COME: Fifth and final match, Perth, February 1 to 5.

Sri Lankans seek full series

FROM RICHARD STREETON IN COLOMBO

A FLEA for Sri Lanka to be given a full Test match series in England as soon as possible was made by Ian Piers, the Sri Lankan cricket board president, at a press conference here last night. The Sri Lankans were disappointed that an unconfirmed tour in 1992, with three Tests, had fallen through and had been replaced by a county tour last summer, followed by another next season with only one Test match.

Piers said Sri Lanka understood the problems for other countries where arranging Test matches with them was concerned. He added that it had been a pleasant surprise to be contacted less than a week ago to be asked to arrange the present England A visit.

"We hope now that we will surprise you with the depth of our cricket," he said. "Then you can please take the word back to London that the time is very,

very close when we should be given a full Test series in your country." The 1991 Test at Lord's, starting on August 22, will be the third Sri Lankan visit when only a single Test match has been arranged for them.

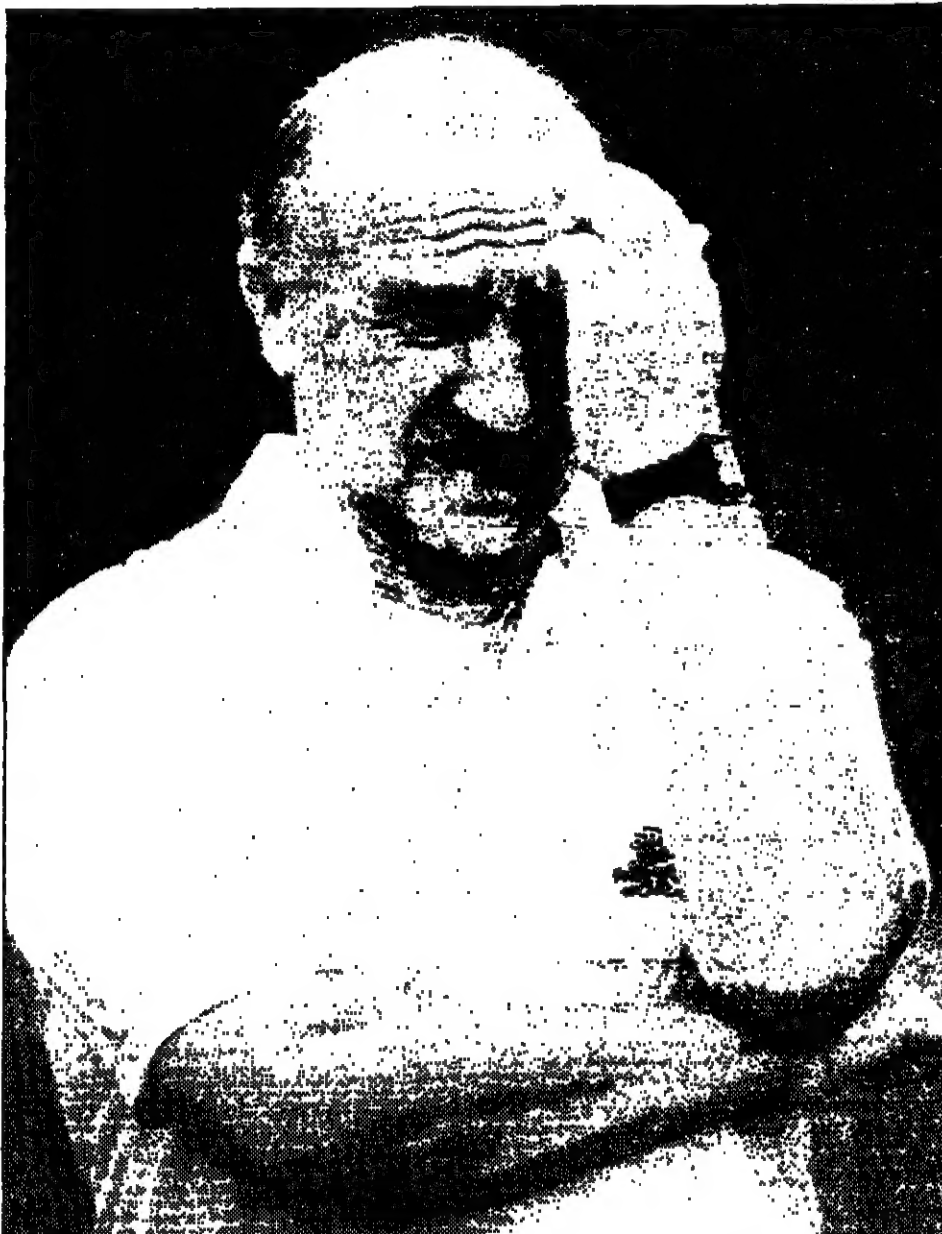
Piers, a Cambridge Blue, said he was also concerned about over-rates at international level. The tour playing conditions stipulate 90 overs a day, but he hoped the rate could be raised to 96, as in Australia. "I am deeply worried for the paying public, who have to pay more and more to watch less and less cricket," he said. Bob Bennett, the England manager, said England would do everything possible to bowl the stipulated number.

No provision exists in the playing conditions for any system of fines on this tour, though play can continue until the target is achieved. Piers said the Sri Lankan board was negotiating with local banks for help

with the 1.25 million rupees (£17,000) the England A visit would cost, and confirmed that the TCCB had made a contribution to the tour costs, but declined to disclose the amount.

Meanwhile, other fixture commitments ruled out St Thomas's College from staging an England practice match today and this has now been switched to Royal College. Royal's most famous cricket product, Gamillo Gonesena, who managed the recent Sri Lankan tour to India and is chairman of the local board coaching committee.

An unexpectedly strong wind brought slight relief yesterday from the relentless Colombo heat and humidity as England again held morning and afternoon practices. Darren Beckford suffered a badly bruised toe from a yorker by Newport and did not join in the second workout.



Worry lines: England's manager, Micky Stewart, weighs his options for Adelaide

A Test ground where bowlers rarely thrive

By SIMON WILDE

EVENTS at the Adelaide Oval, where the fourth Test starts tomorrow, are usually among the more predictable in cricket. A high quality international batsman might go through his career without getting a century there, but he would be disappointed if he did. England's once dismissed Don Bradman there for nought, but the batsman did say the ball from Boder was the finest he ever received.

It may rain during a Test at Adelaide, as it did in 1974-5, when Underwood took 11 wickets on a damp pitch, but a more usual problem for the captain is keeping his faster bowlers fresh in the heat. It was such a consideration, 20 years ago, that persuaded Underwood not to enforce the follow-on, and Australia escaped with a draw. The pitch did help the seam-

ers in 1978-79, when Willis, Hendrick and Botham bowled out Australia for 164 and 160 to give England their only win on the ground in the past 35 years; and in 1965-6, when McKenzie (six for 48), paved the way for an innings victory by Australia. But it is far more likely to enhance its reputation as a fast bowler's graveyard.

For a side to lose at Adelaide, the batting has to break down badly. This last happened to England eight years ago, when they twice collapsed from good positions, and it could happen to them again now.

Even if England had triumphed at Sydney three weeks ago, it must be doubtful whether they could have been successful at Adelaide. There are, in short, few grounds on which it is easier to avoid defeat.

Limited attack has a day of hard labour

FROM RICHARD STREETON IN COLOMBO

with the 1.25 million rupees (£17,000) the England A visit would cost, and confirmed that the TCCB had made a contribution to the tour costs, but declined to disclose the amount.

Meanwhile, other fixture commitments ruled out St Thomas's College from staging an England practice match today and this has now been switched to Royal College. Royal's most famous cricket product, Gamillo Gonesena, who managed the recent Sri Lankan tour to India and is chairman of the local board coaching committee.

An unexpectedly strong wind brought slight relief yesterday from the relentless Colombo heat and humidity as England again held morning and afternoon practices. Darren Beckford suffered a badly bruised toe from a yorker by Newport and did not join in the second workout.

Christie and Johnson may clash in Seville

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN will have to find a new crop of winners if the championship year is to begin with the kind of success the nation has become used to. It came to light yesterday that only Linford Christie of Britain's nine European champions has any intention of contesting the world indoor championships in Seville, from March 8 to 10.

Unhappy though he says he is at appearing on a track with Ben Johnson, that match now looks likely. A 60 metres race for which some promoters would pay tens of thousands of pounds, Seville may get for free. Christie said that he was considering doubling up and running the 200 metres as well.

Christie's anger has been growing at what he described as "the Ben Johnson show." He had received offers. "But I do

not want any part of it," Christie said. "I have heard so much about Ben Johnson in the last few weeks, but what I have not heard is an apology. I have not heard him apologise for the damage he has done to the sport."

Christie's first race of the season will be in the Pearl Assurance AAA championships the weekend after next. Of Britain's other European champions, neither Steve Beckley (javelin) nor Kris Akabusi (400 metres hurdles) can compete because their events are not held indoors; John Regis (200 metres), Roger Black (400 metres), Tom McKean (800 metres), Colin Jackson (110 metres hurdles), Paul Sanders (4 by 400 metres relay) and Yvonne Murray (3,000 metres) are all expected to compete.

He has left his mark, however, on numerous international tournaments and those who have faced him in qualifying rounds, occasional quarter-finals and the odd semi-final, on virtually every stop of the circuit, will be nodding their heads in under-

Gregory triumph causes few ripples

By COLIN MCQUILLAN

THE advance of Paul Gregory to the British title by defeating Simon Parke, 9-4, 7-9, 9-2, 9-0, in 70 minutes in the final of the Fight for Sight national championship at Eldon Square, Newcastle, on Tuesday, will have surprised all but those who have watched his laconic but uncompromising professional progress in recent years.

Apart from a stunningly adventurous win in the British doubles, two seasons ago, and a hard-won victory in the outdoor Penang Open, a year earlier, Parke, from south London, has not lifted a trophy since taking the Dunlop Champion of Champions title for club players in 1985.

He has left his mark, however, on numerous international tournaments and those who have faced him in qualifying rounds, occasional quarter-finals and the odd semi-final, on virtually every stop of the circuit, will be nodding their heads in under-

standing of the news from Eldon Square.

Their equal understanding of the women's result will be of a different nature. Martina Le Moignan won her third British title by defeating Suzanne Horner, 9-7, 9-1, 10-8, in 42 minutes and settled a battle which has continued around the world since Horner put Le Moignan out of the semi-finals last year.

Horner and Le Moignan are mature veterans of the England world championship team, and easily survived a promising junior challenge which nevertheless swallowed up the injured No. 1 seed, Lisa Opie, and the defending champion, Lucy Sauter. The performance of Le Moignan in the final was strong and rhythmic after a troublesome call injury.

Gregory, the No. 5 seed, playing with a borrowed racket at Eldon Square, came through a half reduced by the withdrawal of Peter Marshall, the No. 1

seed, because of food poisoning. The No. 6 seed, Parke, aged 18 and the junior champion of Britain and the world, advanced with a splendid victory over Brian Beeson.

Exploiting that easier progress, Gregory absorbed the best of the skilful Parke attack in two opening games, which lasted 38 minutes, and then applied his own pressure inexorably.

His style lacks elegance, but his wrist is strong and subtle. Using a grip so thick most other players can span it, he laces a fast, hard, deep game with sudden long power kills, delicate straight drops and disguised angles. Allowed into the front court, as he was increasingly by the tiring junior champion, he can crash full-blooded kills short and dead to the nick on either hand.

RESULTS: Singles Men: P Gregory (S) bt S Parke (Eng), 7-9, 9-2, 9-0. Women: M Le Moignan (Frm) bt S Horner (Wor), 9-7, 9-1, 10-8.

Sports Letters appear tomorrow

ROWING

Applications for coach being invited

THE Amateur Rowing Association has shelved the appointment of a "chief coach" for the heavyweight men's (Mike Rosewell writes). Full-time coaches for the lightweight and the women have been announced, but the more demanding heavyweight post remains vacant.

Brian Armstrong, the international rowing manager, proposed to the executive committee last week that the solution was to appoint a full-time coach for the heavyweights, something which David Tanner, the men's part-time coach last year, recommended in his resignation letter.

The executive is now inviting applications for an 18-month appointment until the Olympic Games in Barcelona. The funding for the job, which is said to carry a £20,000 negotiable salary, will come from adjustments to the international budget.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

FA Cup
Third round, second replay
North Forest v Crystal Palace (7.30)
PONTING CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield Wednesday v Nottingham Forest (7.30)

RUGBY LEAGUE

SLALOM LAGER ALLIANCE: Second division: Killybeg v Bradford Northern (7.30)

OTHER SPORT

BOXING: Professional promotion (Civic Hall, Bletchley, 8.15)
TABLE TENNIS: European Men's League: Semi-final, second leg: England v Hungary (Bletchley)

Today's television, page 23

Matches played 19th January 1991

LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL

THIS WEEK'S £3.3 MILLION

INCLUDES 3 TOP WINNERS OF OVER £135,000

TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS

124 PTS.....£14,910.85
23 PTS.....£379.00
22 PTS.....£116.85
21 PTS.....£22.55
20 PTS.....£2.90
19 PTS.....£0.45

4 DRAWS.....£15.75
10 HOMES.....£17.80
5 AWAYS.....£39.55

(PND ON 011 259)
Above dividends in £s
Expenses and Commission
5th January 1991 - 25.1%
All dividends subject to recouling.

LITTLEWOODS

SEE FEB 2ND COUPON FOR DETAILS

HI BREAK

DOUBLE CHANCE
SHOOTER POOL

● RACING 31
● CRICKET 32
● RUGBY UNION 33

THE TIMES SPORT

Mackay resigns after chairman's vote of confidence

By CHRIS MOORE

DAVE Mackay resigned as manager of Birmingham City yesterday, less than 24 hours after receiving a vote of confidence from Samesh Kumar, the chairman of the club.

The former Birmingham captain, Ian Atkins, the manager of Colchester United in the GM Vauxhall Conference, and Brian Little, the manager of Darlington, were immediately linked with the vacancy, as inevitably, was the club's most famous player, Trevor Francis.

Mackay's decision to quit came in the wake of the club's worst performance of the season last weekend, when they lost 3-0 at home to Cambridge United, leaving them with only four wins in their last 22 games in the third division.

Mackay said: "I'm very sad and disappointed because as I said when I came here, I thought it was a great opportunity to get back in the swing of things with a really big club."

"I wanted to make them successful again and we thought we were on the right track at the beginning of the season after getting off to a reasonably good start. But things have gone a bit askew since then and one or two things have happened just lately that persuaded me it was best if I go."

He denied he had bowed to pressure from the terrace. "The crowd having a go at me has never bothered me, but Saturday's result didn't help. It was a hard decision, but

once I make up my mind about something, that is it. "There are still 21 games to go and I told the players before I left that I still think they've got a great chance of getting in the promotion play-offs."

Kumar said he was "bitterly disappointed" to lose Mackay, who had previously been the manager of Derby County and Nottingham Forest. "The reason I believe he resigned is because he honestly thought it was for the good of the club. I just hope that whoever succeeds him gets a better backing from the supporters, because I don't believe that Dave Mackay was ever really given a fair chance here by our supporters at large."

I am sure Trevor Francis's name will come up, but I am not about to appoint a manager for the sake of supporters' emotions. He would, of course, be given consideration should he choose to apply."

Bobby Ferguson will take temporary charge of the team until Mackay's successor is appointed.

To add to Birmingham's problems, Fred Davies, the youth and reserve team manager, also handed in his resignation yesterday to join John Bond at Shrewsbury.

Birmingham's plight is symptomatic of the steep decline in Midlands football, in which only the cup progress of Coventry City and Nottingham Forest has compensated for the League failings virtually across the board.

The focal point for success

now is Forest's attempt to provide Brian Clough with his first FA Cup triumph. Forest's second third-round replay against Crystal Palace at the City Ground tonight, followed by the fourth round FA Cup-ties are likely to be the last opportunities for the region to retain the interest of its supporters.

Midlands supporters outside of Nottingham hope they get it right tonight. As a traditional power base of English football, which once housed nine first division clubs and produced numerous cup successes at home and in Europe, the Midlands is becoming almost a football backwater.

The decline of Wolverhampton Wanderers, West Bromwich Albion, Birmingham, Notts County and Stoke City during the 1980s, has been followed by a slide down the League table by Aston Villa, Coventry City, Derby County and Forest.

To continue the depressing trend, Walsall and Northampton Town went into the fourth division, Birmingham City and Stoke City into the third, and Leicester City have been struggling to avoid a similar fate, while Shrewsbury Town face possible relegation to the fourth.

This season's cup competitions have brought only occasional relief. Coventry, Notts County, Port Vale and Shrewsbury are still involved in the fourth round of the FA Cup on Saturday.

McEnroe follows in the footsteps



Carrying the torch: Patrick McEnroe battles past Caratti to earn a place in a familiar sounding semi-final line-up at the Australian Open. McEnroe, the younger brother of John, meets Becker and Lendl plays Edberg. Report, page 32

Gower brought back to earth by £1,000 fine

FROM ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, ADELAIDE

DAVID Gower's steadfast refusal to take himself or his calling as seriously as some deem desirable was bruised but unbroken yesterday after he and John Morris were fined £1,000 for a sky-lark during the match against Queensland. Surveying the damage to his pocket, if not his reputation, from a disciplinary measure which fell only one count short of being suspended or sent home in disgrace, Gower said: "It's just the way I am. Not everyone understands that."

Gower and his partner-in-pranks, John Morris, were fined by the England tour management for what was considered "immature, ill-judged and ill-timed" behaviour on Monday, when they hired vintage Tiger Moth aircraft, and their pilots, to fly low over the Gold Coast ground where the match against Queensland was in progress.

Two things caused the management particular offence. These were that, with the joke over, the players returned again to the airfield to pose for photographs; and that Gower, a former captain with vast experience, should involve a young player, on his first tour, in what was undoubtedly a case of outrageous high spirits.

It is felt, perhaps especially by Graham Gooch, the embattled captain, that Gower has let everyone down. This, more than anything, explains the severity of the sentence when compared with the relatively trifling fines which, I understand, were meted out to various players for cricket-orientated misdemeanours earlier in the tour.

If it seems a disproportionate, even draconian measure for what Peter Lush, the tour manager, concedes as being simply a prank, then maybe righteous indignation had something to do with it. Nothing could be more embarrassing for a manager than to hear from elsewhere that players he believed to be going about their normal match-day business were in fact not only absent but airborne without leave.

Lush has worn his grimmest face these past few days, and one senses his job has lost its appeal. If he took an unconscionable time to decide on his verdict, and considered a still sadder penalty for Gower, he was unusually stern once his mind was made up.

He confirmed that it was the maximum financial penalty available to him and, far from

the inappropriate coyness with which he has kept previous fines private, he was candid in his opinions. The photographs, he said, had "detracted from a good, solid performance by the England team".

"Gower, he said, "failed to set the appropriate example and consequently one of his younger colleagues has suffered". The conclusion is plainly that Gower is regarded as the villain of the piece, Morris only as a gullible.

Optimistically, Lush advised the two players to remain silent and allow the affair to die. Predictably, Gower was not deterred from saying his piece. He seldom is. Rules, to this incurably incorrigible man, are different, if indeed he acknowledges them at all in his advanced state of liberalism, verging now on the fatalistic.

He said of his fine: "It's certainly more expensive than flying from Brisbane to Adelaide," just the sort of glib remark which endears him to some and outrages others. He added that he had no real regrets and was not surprised to be fined. "But if I had known what the fine would be it might have made me think a bit more..."

Gower admits that his manager "might have a point" in denouncing the escapade as "ill-judged". He also felt that there were grounds for thinking Morris should have suffered a lesser fine. "I hope it won't be held against him," he said. "My situation is a bit different from his."

By this, he meant that Morris has a future to lose: Gower has few ambitions in the game once this tour is over. He has been everywhere, done almost everything the game has to offer, and the regimentation of it all increasingly irritates him.

Tomorrow, here in Adelaide, he needs only 94 runs to surpass Geoffrey Boycott as the highest-scoring Englishman in Test history. The timing is delicious. Imagine Boycott flying a Tiger Moth with history beckoning...

Gower is a flawed genius, much the most attractive form of the breed. But no matter his eminence and his eccentric energies, he must know that he cannot be seen to be above the team, above jurisdiction. Yesterday's events have proved it, and Gower's response may be the most compulsive viewing of the coming Test Match.

Gower on the brink, page 32

Palace ignore Forest's edge

By LOUISE TAYLOR

CRYSTAL Palace and Nottingham Forest must be sick of the sight of each other. The latest instalment tonight of their protracted FA Cup third-round tie is a second replay, which follows two postponements and a first division match which ended in a draw earlier in the season.

Meeting at the City Ground, it would be easy to assume that the home advantage for Forest means a psychological edge. Yet after Palace, the losing finalists to Manchester United last year, salvaged the first replay at the City Ground on Monday with an opportunistic goal from 45 yards, by John Salako, in the final minute of extra time, that is debatable.

The FA Cup represents both

teams' sole hope of collecting a big honour this season, and neither is prepared to abandon its ambitions without a fight.

"We are not going to give it up easily," Salako said. "My goal on Monday proved that anything can happen - that is part of the romance of the Cup."

Ron Fenton, the Forest assistant manager, said: "In the dressing room the heads went down on Monday night. We found it incredibly hard to believe we had to do it all over again. But the bonus is that three players, Stuart Pearce, Steve Hodge, and Terry Wilson, who have all had injury problems, will be fit."

"You can see why Palace continue to have such a successful run. They may not

be the most skillful side, but they more than make up for it by the way they work for one another."

With the teams relying on contrasting routes to goal - Forest travelling through the midfield, and Palace round or over it - the episode tonight is anything but predictable.

Newcastle United are poised to pay the second highest transfer fee for a non-League player when they sign Andy Hunt, a forward from Kettering Town, for £150,000. That is £25,000 short of the £175,000 which Barnsley invested in Phil Girdlestone, from Barnet, in September.

George Forbes, the Newcastle chairman, said that the signing represented part of the "long term planning" of the club. Hunt will be unavailable for Newcastle's fourth-round FA Cup tie on Monday because he has played in the competition for Kettering this season.

Girdlestone has started only two senior games for Barnsley and is understood to be contemplating a return to Barnet for around £100,000. Leeds United have been drawn against Manchester City in the north semi-final of the Zenith Data Systems Cup.

FULL DRAW: North: Barnsley v Nottingham Forest; Everton; Leeds v Manchester City; South: Brighton v Crystal Palace; Chelsea v Luton; Norwich v Southampton v Ipswich.

Allan recalled as Scotland seek a sharper approach

By ALAN LORIMER

SCOTLAND'S rugby union selectors have reacted to their team's defeat in Paris last Saturday by dropping the hooker, Ken Milne, and bringing back John Allan, of Edinburgh Academicals, for the Royal Bank international against Wales at Murrayfield a week on Saturday.

Allan, aged 27, won his one previous cap in the first international against New Zealand at Dunedin last June, but was subsequently supplanted by Milne for the Auckland international and the Heriot's hooker remained in favour for the match against Argentina at Murrayfield in November when he scored two of Scotland's tries.

Milne is being blamed for Scotland's poor lineout performance against France but that, according to Duncan Paterson the chairman of selectors, was "just one of the factors taken into consideration. Perhaps the most important one is Allan's sharpness about the field. The fact that he plays regularly alongside David Sole was another important consideration in his selection."

Allan, who returned to his native Scotland at the beginning of last season, lived in

SCOTLAND: G Hastings (Warrington); A G. Stanger (Newcastle); S Hastings (Warrington); S R P. Liner (Boroughmuir); A Moore (Edinburgh Academicals); G M. Chalmers (Newcastle); G Armstrong (Leeds-Forest); D M S. Sole (Edinburgh Academicals); A P. Barnes (London Scottish); G J. Turnbull (Newcastle); G A. Gray (Nottingham); D F. Cronin (Edinburgh); J. Jeffrey (Kiln); D S. White (London Scottish); R. Buchanan (P. W. Dodge (Glas); D S. Wylie (Stewart's-Melville); G H. Oliver (Newcastle); G H. Marshall (Edinburgh); D P. Milne (Heriot's); R S. Milne (Heriot's); R. Bishop (New Zealand).

Glasgow with his Scottish parents until the age of eight when the family emigrated to South Africa. There he played much of his early rugby as a full back before switching to hooker, a move which ultimately led to selection for the Natal team.

This season he had an impressive game against Spain, particularly in the loose where his speed about the field was a strong feature.

Where he has yet to convince sceptics is in his technical ability as a striker; he has always come off worse in confrontations with his rivals, most recently against Milne in the trial match. Allan is half a stone lighter than Milne and this was, apparently, an important consideration when Milne was selected for the second international in New Zealand.

Although the hooker position is the only alteration to

the team, Paterson said during yesterday's team announcement at Murrayfield: "We considered other changes; several players are perhaps fortunate to get another chance."

The lineup jumpers, particularly Damian Cronin, must come into this category, but the selectors have resisted the temptation to pick the more rangy Doddie Weir.

In a direct reference to the preparedness of several of the players Paterson said: "We were disappointed in the commitment of some of the team, particularly in their mental and physical approach to the game - they did not come up to our standard."

Paterson conceded, however, that his committee had hoped that some of the players who had just returned from injury would have been fitter. "Five or six players in the side have missed far too much rugby," he said.

Speaking in a broader context Paterson criticised the lack of transfer of experience following the New Zealand tour. "Players who were on the tour have not been able to raise standards in club rugby. We are looking at all aspects of raising levels in Scotland."

Wales will announce their team tomorrow but are not expected to make changes.

Reilly waits for appeal

THE Great Britain rugby league coach, Malcolm Reilly, may have to make a late change to his squad to meet France in Perpignan on Sunday after a disciplinary hearing involving the Hull front row forward, Karl Harrison (Keith Mackin writes).

Harrison, who was selected to meet the French at the weekend by Reilly, was yesterday suspended for four matches at a disciplinary committee hearing after he was sent off in a match with

Bradford Northern. The ban would rule Harrison out of the international fixture, but the Hull player has decided to appeal against the punishment, and his plea is to be heard at 10am this morning. If he is successful, he could yet join the squad.

Rochdale Hornets, whose coach, Allan Agar, resigned earlier this week, have appointed Brian Juliff, the former Wakefield Trinity and Wigan forward, as their caretaker-coach.

Barcelona blossoms under the Olympic dream

FROM DAVID MILLER
IN BARCELONA

TALK of dreams tends to be used as loose-change, cliché terminology within the Olympic movement. Here, in the beautiful Mediterranean sea-port - *Barcino* of Roman times, *Bardalino* under eighth century Muslim captivity - a genuine dream is taking place that rivals anything in the development of a host city during a century of the Olympic Games.

Few cities are more elegant than this capital of historic Catalonia. Few cities, if any, have experienced the regeneration, the structural face-lift and cultural stimulus that is transforming Barcelona in preparation for the summer of 1992, the 500th anniversary of Columbus's search for a western passage to India.

No such alteration could have taken place, for example, in Paris, a rival candidate for these Games, nor could they in London, Seoul, and the international politics of South Korea, was indelibly altered in 1988, but Seoul was emerging from total destruction 40 years before.

If it is the intention for the Olympics to benefit the local population as well as the competitors, then Barcelona epitomises the principle.

The cost-budget of the organising committee is something over £600 million, of which a quarter is on the

COMMENT

establishment of permanent facilities and landscaping at three sports centres, primarily of Mont Juic - Jewish Mount - which dominates the sea front beside the harbour and is the site of the new swimming complex and the elevated main stadium - handsomely renovated, pre-war and mock-Roman. An additional £4 million has been spent to rectify flooding problems experienced in the 1989 athletics World Cup.

Projected income, including £250 million from broadcasting rights, will exceed costs by less than one per cent: these are not profit-making Games. Yet the most ambitious project, part of £2 billion of public money being spent, to popular acclaim, by the Socialist local government, is the creation of effectively a new city to the north of the harbour, including a housing development that will temporarily be the Olympic village.

Under the direction of Pasqual Maragall, the Socialist mayor and son of Spain's most famous modern poet, the first Spanish railway line that ran along the shore to Mataró is being redirected in a loop through the back of the city. Wretched, run-down tenements, factories and an old gas works have fallen to the bulldozers, to be replaced by sculptured housing of no more than six storeys.

A submerged motorway, surrounded on either side by parkland and leisure facilities, follows the old rail route. New, golden beaches, created with dredged sand, replace scum-traps. The water is alive with fish. A hidden submarine breakwater, parallel to the shore, dissolves storm-waves. The Olympic athletes, and future residents, besides an unobstructed view of the sea, will have their own private beach.

The only two tower buildings, on the promenade from seawards, form a gateway to the avenida that leads to Gaudi's famous, unfinished cathedral. Below the gate sits the new yacht marina, a future public facility.

Gone are old warehouses that disfigured the quay between the harbour and picturesque Barceloneta, where some of the Mediterranean's friendliest cafés, nestling by the beach and run by families of 15, never seem to close.

Everywhere, the first foundations of new buildings and roads were not bricks but, four years ago, the palm trees, olives and firs that will be in leaf by next year. Out of sight is a labyrinth of new sewers, and hundreds of kilometres of modern gas, electricity and telephone galleries. A Scandinavian suction-tube system will remove rubbish from the Olympic village overnight without the wakening clatter of refuse-trucks.

Barcelona is for working day and night to be ready not for July next year but by New Year's Day, so that Josep-Miquel Abad, the chief executive officer of the Games, may that day be given the key to the village. Looking at the mud and confusion that still exists today, it is hard to believe that all will be done. Here is the first race of these Olympics; but Abad claims his committee, and the city, will triumph.

Twenty different Olympic sports will stage international testing events - of facilities and of personnel - during 1991, largely at the same time as the Games are scheduled in July and August. There has been much pessimism - initially from Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the IOC and a city native, and from private business, which helped Maragall win the bid - about whether the city will indeed be ready.

There has been an acute shortage of five-star hotels; and Maragall, abandoning the assistance and advice of the private sector, has predominantly promoted loyal political henchmen. The hotel crisis has been solved by the use of 11 cruise-liners in the harbour for prime sponsor discounts, who provide almost a quarter of the income cake.

Some proposed hotels are still holes in the ground. "If they are ready, that will be a bonus," Abad insisted. Yet other planning seems to be extremely professional. Security and anti-terrorist forces are combining with intelligence units around the world: yet the visible police are being schooled, at the Avila headquarters outside Madrid, to recognise that the Games belong firstly to the people.

The main event centres - Mont Juic, the Diagonal (near the Nou Camp football stadium area) and Vall d'Hebron (archery, volleyball, cycling, tennis) - are within four to nine miles of the village, 30 minutes or less in travelling time. All new facilities will subsequently be public, not private.

The conception for the Olympics of Barcelona is perhaps that parallel - a gift to the people as well as to temporary Olympic guests. In less than a month, 250,000 people have visited the city centre exhibition that explains, minutely with diagram, photographs and video, what is happening to their city, above and below ground. They are fascinated. I have stood here, viewing the city from the panoramic new diving pool on the open cliff face of Mont Juic, thrilled with expectation. And it is not even my home.

Congratulations to the winner of the Whitbread Book of the Year for 1990

Nicholas Mosley
HOPEFUL MONSTERS
'Quite simply, the best English novel to have been written since the Second World War.'

A.N. Wilson, *Evening Standard*

Secker & Warburg